The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1896. NO. 21

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.		P. M.
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	8.23	12.25	.....	4.40
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.10	11.30	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville		8.23	11.40	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville.....	3.24	8.27	11.44	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.45	11.59	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.15	12.21	4.35	6.02	11.06
Millerstown.		9.25	.....	.....	6.11	.....
Thompsontown		9.36	.....	.....	6.21	.....
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.54	.....	.....	6.38	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.00	12.53	5.07	6.43	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.23	1.10	5.27	7.07	11.58
McVeytown....	5.20	10.48	1.27	.....	7.30	.....
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.10	.....	.....	7.50	.....
Mount Union...	5.42	11.16	1.46	6.08	7.56	.....
Mapleton.	5.49	11.23	.....	.....	8.02	.....
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.42	2.04	6.27	8.20	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	11.57	2.18	.....	8.33	.....
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.23	2.44	h	8.56	.....
Tyrone.	6.55	12.30	2.50	7.04	9.02	1.32
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.51	3.08	7.23	9.20	.....
Altoona.....	7.40	1.10	3.25	7.40	9.35	2.00
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	7.20	11.30	2.00	5.30
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.26	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.45	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.50	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.15	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.10	8.30	12.35	3.30	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.25	8.47		3.48	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.31	8.53		3.56	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.36	8.58		4.02	7.46	
McVeytown....	5.53	9.15		4.23	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.15	9.35	1.33	4.50	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.36	9.55	1.50	5.15	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.42	9.59		5.20	8.52	
Thompsontown	6.57	10.14		5.38	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.06	10.22		5.48	9.16	
Newport	7.15	10.32		6.00	9.26	
Duncannon....	7.39	10.54		6.26	9.50	
Marysville	7.54	11.07		6.42	10.04	
Rockville.	7.58	11.12		6.48		
Harrisburg.....	8.10	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore2.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40		
Washington....	1.25	*4.10	7.30			
Philadelphia ...	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York.....	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.28 A. M. and 3.25 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.35 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 5.30 a. m., on Monday, May 18, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 48	6 20	Robertsdale	11 37	6 39	2 58
1 24	9 00	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	2 46
1 36	9 12	6 44	Cole's	11 11	6 15	2 34
2 04	9 38	7 10	Saltillo	10 41	5 34	1 54
2 11	9 45	7 17	Three Springs	10 33	5 27	1 47
2 23	9 57	7 29	*Beersville	10 21	5 15	1 35
2 36	10 09	7 43	Rockhill	9 55	4 53	1 23
2 51	10 24	7 58	Shirley	9 40	4 38	1 08
2 58	10 31	8 05	*Augh. Mills	9 32	4 31	1 01
3 13	10 46	8 20	Mount Union	9 20	4 16	12 46

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.35, a. m., Cooks 7.47, Coles 7.59, Saltillo 8.24, Three Springs 8.32, Beersville 8.44, arrives at Rockhill 8.56.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.52, Beersville 6.02, arrives at Rockhill 6.14.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.45 a. m., Beersville 6.55, Three Springs 7.17, Saltillo 7.24, Coles 7.59, Cooks 8.11, arrives at Robertsdale 8.23.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Rockhill 12.22 p. m., Beersville 12.34, Three Springs 12.46, Saltillo 12.53, Coles 1.36, Cooks 1.46, arrives at Robertsdale 1.56.

Extra(Saturday only), leaves Robertsdale 3.08 p. m., Cooks 3.20, Coles 3.32, Saltillo 3.57, Three Springs 4.04, Beersville 4.16, arrives at Rockhill 4.28.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	10 00	L Rockhill A	9 05	5 05
5 53	9 53	*Blacklog	9 12	5 12
5 45	9 45	*Cedar Rock	9 20	5 20
5 41	9 41	*Locke Vall'y	9 24	5 24
5 35	9 35	*Shade Gap	9 30	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

Trains 7, 8, 9, 10 carry passengers when run.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent

Sankey's Most Famous Hymn.

The last piece sung by Mr. Sankey was that one of all his compositions which has perhaps brought him the most fame—"The Ninety and Nine." Before singing it he gave an account of its birth. He was in Scotland at the time, twenty-two years ago. He was leaving Glasgow for Edinburgh with Mr. Moody, after having conducted services for three months in the former city. Going to the rail way station, he stopped at a newsstand to buy a paper to read upon the train. Something in a copy of a religious paper caught his eye, and he purchased it for a penny. Settling down in the car, he glanced over the paper, and his eye chanced to light upon some little verses in the corner of the page. He was pleased with them, and he said to Mr. Moody, "I've found my hymn." But his companion had no ears for the hymn then, being deeply engaged in reading a letter from home. Mr. Sankey read the verse aloud, but Mr. Moody did not hear a word, as was developed afterward.

Mr. Sankey tore off the corner of the sheet and put the verses in a scrapbook in which he pasted all verses and sentiments and songs which struck him as available material for his work. This scrapbook, by the way, was the origination of the Gospel hymns; but that name was not bestowed by either Mr. Sankey or Mr. Moody, but by a clergyman in the north of England.

For several days Mr. Sankey got no time to make a tune for the verses which had struck him. Then, one day in Edinburgh, there was a great meeting, an unusually impressive meeting, and the subject was "The Good Shepherd." When Dr. Bonner closed his talk, Mr. Moody beckoned to his partner, and asked him to sing something appropriate. Mr. Sankey could think of nothing but the 23d Psalm, and that had been sung so often that he did not like to repeat it. And then came an inspiration, a second thought, which was to sing the verses he had cut from the paper. But the third thought was how he could sing them when he had no tune for them. Then a fourth thought came, and that was to sing the verses anyhow.

He put the verses in front of him, touched his fingers to the organ keys, opened his mouth—and sang. He did not know where he was going to come out, and he says that whatever there was in the song, God gave him that emergency. Having finished the verse amid profound silence, he took a long breath, wondering if he could sing the second in the same way. He tried and accomplished it, and after that, through the other verses, it was easy. When he concluded the meeting was all broken down, the ministers crying—Scotch ministers at that, Mr. Sankey explains—and it was the most intense moment he had ever known. Mr. Moody came down to where he sat and demanded to know where he got that song. Mr. Sankey replied that he had read it to him on the train, but Mr. Moody said that he had never heard a song like that. The song was sung at every meeting after that, and was soon going over the highlands a short time later. Mr. Sankey received a letter from a lady at Melrose, thanking him for singing the verses written by her sister. That sister was Elizabeth C. Clephane. He had named the song "The Lost Sheep," but Mr. Moody insisted upon calling it "Ninety and Nine" whenever he announced the hymn, and ultimately Mr. Sankey had to adopt that name.—*Denver Republican.*

The San Jose Scale.

The insect host that are detrimental to orchards and fruit trees generally are virtually beyond all computation. Some prevail in one locality alone, while many are found almost everywhere. Even those which have been confined to a few localities for a long series of years, all at once begin to show themselves in places where they have never been known before, and of course become as destructive and dangerous as they prove themselves where first discovered. The latest of these visitants to the state of Pennsylvania is an insect known as the "San Jose Scale," the name being derived from a locality in California where it has committed most serious ravages.

Dr. Geo. E. Groff of Lewistown, this state, who has been commissioned as a special agent to examine into the spread of these insects in our own Commonwealth, has issued a circular letter, in which he directs public attention to this new pest and tells how it can be held in check. He expresses the opinion that if left to carry out its ravages unchecked it will in a few years destroy absolutely the orchards and gardens of the state. So fatal are its ravages that it kills apple and pear trees in two years and current bushes in a single season. It spreads itself slowly but surely, through an orchard. It appears to have a special liking for the Barlett, Gifford and Bose pear trees. So far it has not made its appearance on the peach, cherry and apricot trees.

When there are a few insects on a tree they can be most easily discovered on the fruit on which they produce circular purplish blotches, which are very characteristic and easily identified. When a tree or a bush is once thoroughly infected, it presents an ashy, dusty or scurfy appearance. The pest cannot be successfully combated until the leaves have fallen. Trees that are badly infected should be dug up and burned without delay. That is the only effectual treatment for them. The remedial treatment consists in spraying them thoroughly as soon as the leaves have fallen, with a hot solution made by dissolving two pounds of whale oil soap in one gallon of water. Another spraying should be given the trees in the spring before the leaves make their appearance. If this treatment is carefully followed, there will be no trouble in holding the pest in check. In view of all these circumstances, every owner of fruit trees ought to keep a lookout upon his fruit trees, and every tree found to be infected should receive as prompt treatment as the circumstances will allow. It would be well, at the same time, to report all occurrences of the San Jose Scale to Ageot Groff as soon as they are discovered. It is some satisfaction to know that fruit growers are not left in ignorance as to the proper method to combat this dangerous insect. The remedy is at once cheap, easily applied and effective.

—My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the Remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

What the Bicycle is Doing.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

People who ride the bicycle and those who do not will be interested in the data which Mr. J. B. Bishop has collected and embodied in an article in the *Forum*. He estimates that since the passion for wheeling got under full headway, less than five years ago, al least $100,000,000 has been spent in the purchase of bicycles in the United States alone. The output for the present year is computed at from 750,000 to 1,000,000 machines, at an average retail price of $80 each. Obviously, a million people cannot buy bicycles at the average price named and continue to supply themselves with as many other things as they would otherwise have bought.

The makers of watches and jewelry are said to have been the first to feel the effects of the diversion of money to bicycles. The young girls on their part were accustomed to save their pin money for the purpose of buying ear rings or a breastpin, now they spend it for a bicycle. The grown-up daughter who used to look forward to the purchase of piano now concludes that she will wait no longer and gets a bicycle instead. It is reported that the piano trade for the current year has fallen off 50 per cent. The journals of the tobacco trade assert that the consumption of cigars has fallen off during the present year at the rate of 1,000,000 cigars a day. The tailors complain because their customers do not wear out clothes so rapidly as formerly. The shoemakers complain because a high class of shoes are not used. The hatters cannot sell their hats. Dealers in dry goods find that their sales are controlled by the summer girl, who does not dress as she once did. The book sellers complain that the people are not reading as they once did, and a leading New York news agency says that its loss in trade this year from bicycle competition will be no less than $1,000,000. Saloon keepers and barbers find that the riders do not indulge in "hard drinks," and that they are willing to do without being shaved. A large restaurant in New York, which makes a speciality of table d'hote dinners, has incurred this summer a loss of half its business through the desertion of wheelmen.

Mr. Bishop's article deals chiefly with the effect of the bicycle on business. He does not discuss the effect of the wheel in extending the outdoor life of both sexes, and its beneficial effect on women and girls who are now taking exercises which they could take in no other way. He notes, however, that the economies put into effect in the last year or two in order to buy bicycles, will not continue indefinitely. He says that people are not going to get on permanently without pianos or watches because they ride upon bicycles. As soon as a given community becomes stocked with bicycles and the changes and improvements become so unimportant as to no longer require the purchase of new machines every year money will begin to flow back into some of its former channels.

—Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Origin of the "Sweet By and By."

In a quiet little town of some 800 inhabitants, in Walworth County, Wis., leading the quiet, monotonous, self-sacrificing life of a country physician, lives one of the post war times poets, Samuel Filmore Bennet, who served "for three years of the war" as Lieutenant Bennett of the Fortieth Volunteers, whose name has dropped almost into oblivion; though his song, "The Sweet By and By," has been sung and heard by nearly every music loving person in this and foreign lands at some time since it was written by Dr. Bennett twenty four years ago, when he was not long home from the war.

At the time of the inception of the song Dr. Bennett had returned from Ann Arbor, Mich., where he was graduated with highest honors and had become an attache of the *Elkhorn Independent.*

He and a musical composer, J. P. Webster, long since dead, were friends inseparable. Webster was of a despondent nature; in many ways an extremist, while Bennett was more cheery. Webster appeared before his friend one day, more than ordinarily downcast, when Bennett inquired, "What is the trouble now?

"It is no matter; it will be all right by and by," replied he.

Like an inspiration or a voice from the unseen land came to Bennett the idea of the song, "The Sweet By and By." Turning to his desk, writing off hand with pencil, in less than thirty minutes he handed Webster the hymn worded as it reads today.

As Bennet handed the lines to Webster two friends, S. E. Bright, now a resident of Fort Atkinson, and N. H. Carswell, who long since joined the great majority, entered the room and listened to Webster as he improvised the music on his violin, hastily jotting down the notes on a bit of waste paper; in less than ten minutes these four men were singing the hymn, "The Sweet By and By," to an audience of one, R. R. Crosby, who remarked with tears in his eyes, "Gentlemen, that hymn is immortal."

Within a few days it was sung by school children on the streets, then it was published as a Sunday School hymn, and lastly as sheet music, translated in many languages.

Aside from their intrinsic worth and beauty the words were peculiarly fitted to the spirit of the times in which they were written, when so many hearts were sorrowful because of a "Nation's slain," watching to grasp any comforting word or melody, with both of which "The Sweet By and By" was replete, a fact that doubtlessly hastened the popularity of the hymn.—*Gospel Trumpet.*

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich., we are permitted to make this e tract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with pneumonia succeeding la grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in resutls." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons

To Tie Makers.

Replying to numerous inquiries, we will buy White Oak and Rock Oak ties, advance goods on them, and allow whatever we can realize from them, paying balance in cash. Specifications are 8½ feet long, 7 in. face, 7 in. thick for first class, and for second class not less than 6 inches face and 6 inches thick.

Dec. 23 tf. J. G. GILLAM.

The "War Woman's" Guests.

Nancy Hart was standing in the doorway of her rude log cabin one morning in the spring of 1779. She had been gazing earnestly up the road, but as her glance turned and fell upon the place below where War Woman's creek joined Broad river, she smiled grimly, for she knew the stream had been named in her honor and that along the border of South Carolina and Georgia she was known as the "War Woman." Not that she was the only brave woman, for the neighborhood had been named by the tories "The Hornet's Nest," so active were the patriots there, but Nancy was the most fearless of them all. The feeling was bitter and many of her neighbors, both whigs and tories, had forfeited their lives for their convictions.

Nancy this morning had frequently gone to the door, for reports of bands of tories sent out from Augusta had been current and her husband and three of the neighbors were now hiding in the swamp below the house, but she knew she could warn him of danger by the conch shell concealed in the stump near the spring. One blast meant that Britishers were near, two that he was wanted at the cabin, and three that he was to make his escape to another swamp. As she could see no signs of danger, she turned again to her work. She did not know that five tories were then riding rapidly along the upper road, and that the "War Woman's" house was their destination; nor was she aware that the day was to be the most exciting in her life.

Soon, however, she was again standing in the doorway, holding her rude rolling pin in her hands. This time she was startled at the sound of approaching horsemen, and in a moment the five tories appeared. She stood and watched them as they let down the bars and rode up in front of the door. She had recognized them at once and knew that she had to deal with the most brutal men in all that region.

"We want to know," said the leader roughly, "whether you hid that rebel, John Symmer, from the king's men the other day?"

"I don't know that it concerns you, but I did." Nancy was calm, but her eyes were snapping. "As soon as I saw the boy and knew the traitors were chasing him I let down the bars and he rode straight through the house and hid in the swamp. Then I put up the bars and came into the house and shut the doors. Pretty soon up came the tories and called to me. I clapped a shawl on my head and opening the door, asked what they wanted to distrub a poor, sick woman for. They told me they had tracked the man to my house, and wanted to know whether I had seen any one on horseback or not. I pretended to think for a bit, and then told them I saw a man on a sorrel horse turn out of the path into the woods about two hundred yards back. 'That's our man,' said the fools, and they started off in a hurry. If they'd stopped to look at the ground they'd have seen his tracks this side of the bars, but that's the way with such high-headed traitors."

"You'll be sorry for that some day," said the leader angrily. "But give us someting to eat."

"I never feed traitors or king's men."

"But you'll feed us," said the leader, enraged, and leaping from his horse. Nancy was calm but her grasp of her rolling pin tightened. She did not move as the man approached and he stopped for a parley. He had heard of the War Woman before. "We've had nothing to eat since yesterday. You'll give us something; I know you will."

"You've already stolen everything we had," replied Nancy. We haven't a grunter left."

There's a gobbler, at any rate," replied the tory, as he lifted his gun and fired. The turkey fell over and with one or two convulsive kicks was dead.

"Now you clean and cook him for us," he added, as he threw the dead bird at her feet.

Nancy was thoroughly angry now, and a bright red spot appeared on each cheek. She hesitated a moment, and was about to refuse, but a new thought came, and without a word she took the gobbler and began to clean it.

"Sukey," she said to her little girl, twelve years old, "I want some water. You go down to the spring and get me some. Blow once at the conch," she added in a low voice. Sukey nodded her head understandingly, and soon returned. She replied to the question in her mother's eyes by a vigorous nod, and the "War Woman" soon had the turkey ready for her visitors. She arranged the table and prepared to wait upon the men herself.

"Haven't you anything to drink?" asked the leader, soon after the dinner began.

"Yes," replied Nancy, as she hastened to bring a jug from the cellar.

"This war woman isn't so bad," said one of the men while she was gone. "I have seen lots of worse whigs than she." Perhaps if he could have noted the expression on her face when she left the room he might not have been quite so complacent, for Nancy had forgotten neither her name nor nature. But the feast was on, and Nancy and Sukey were kept busy by the tories, who soon became hilarious. Sukey could not understand it. What had wrought the change in her mother? She never had seen her so quiet before when tories were about.

"I want some water," said one of the men thickly. "Gimme some water."

"I shall have to send for it," replied Nancy. There was a gleam in her eyes now. The very moment for which she had been planning had come. "Sukey, you take the bucket and go down to the spring. Blow twice," she whispered in her little daughter's ear, as she left the room.

"Blow twice," thought Sukey, on her way to the spring. "Why, that means to call pap in. I wonder what marm can want of him, with those king's men in the house. He'll get into trouble."

But Sukey had been trained to obey and before she returned, two clear calls from the conch shell had sounded over the swamp. The thirsty men eagerly drank of the water and then resumed their feasting, for turkey was not to be had every day.

"Pass round the jug, old woman," called one of the men. Nancy Hart was not an old woman, but she did not heed the insult. Sukey was more and more troubled, and was quite certain that her father would not approve. What was it her mother was doing now? Gently she was pulling several pieces of pine "chinking" from between the logs of which the cabin was built. She could look through into the yard now. Her mother must be crazy.

But Nancy had a method in her madness. The tories had leaned their guns against the wall when they sat down. Nancy was near them now, and, without attracting the attention of the men, she slipped one of the guns through the hole she had made in the wall, and listeded to hear it fall outside. A second gun followed, and now only three remained. The "War Woman" was not idle.

Again she hastened to wait upon the men and urged the use of the jug. Satisfied that their attention was withdrawn, she grasped the third gun and made ready to have it follow its companion.

"Here, woman, what are you doing?" said one of the men suddenly noticing the action of the "War Woman."

"Two of our guns are gone already," said another, and all five men were standing now.

"Kill the vixen," said the leader, as he started toward Nancy.

"You stay right where you are," said the "War Woman" in a low voice. "I'll shoot the first man that takes a step toward me or the guns."

The tories knew her now for the "War Woman." It was a scene for a painter. The five men were standing about the table and watching the fearless woman who stood with her back to the wall, with the gun at her shoulder. The startled Sukey had withdrawn to a corner, and breathless, was watching them all. But not one of the men dared to move. They were convinced that the first to start would face the "War Woman's" shot.

But such an attitude could not long be endured. Even now Nancy was beginning to tremble. Would help never come? Soon she knew she would fall—and then? Her heart trembled and her cheek grew pale at the thought.

But what was that? Close beside her she felt, rather than saw, the muzzle of a gun pushed through the opening she had made. Another and another followed, and then there came a report that almost deafened her. Through the smoke she saw three of the tories fall, and the others, in their endeavors to escape, run into the arms of the "War Woman's" husband and his companions.

"Mercy! Mercy!" begged the men.

"You shall have the mercy you have shawn others," was Hart's reply; and what that "mercy" was might have been seen a half hour later when two lifeless bodies were hanging from a tree by the roadside, swinging in the wind, and with great staring eyes that, looking out, saw nothing in all the forest.

What times they must have been! No man's life was safe, and in their desperation, sometimes the patriots were as relentless as their foes. But Nancy Hart, the "War Woman" was not without mercy, and the stories of her tenderness were as many as of her daring.—Atlanta Constitution.

Hunting Diamonds in the Dark.

"Hunting diamonds in the dark is a new experience with me," said Colonel Frank Myers of the pension office, "but it proved to be successful. A few evenings since some of the ladies of my faimly indulged in a spin on their cycles in the circle on the White House lot. During their ride one of them lost a diamond collar button. Of course they did not know at what point they lost it, though they did know that the wearer had the button on when the ride began and did not have it when she stopped. As the circle is a half mile around it seemed to be almost an impossible task to find it, but the ladies persisted in the search. They secured the assistance of several other riders in the search, and later on three or four more. The party then started out in single file to make the circuit, and afterward in files of four. In the the third trip I was the lucky finder".—Washington Star.

Uses of Hot Water.

A most wretched lie-awake, aged thirty-five years, who thought himself happy if he could get twenty minutes' sleep in twenty-four hours, said: "I took hot water, a pint, comfortably hot, one good hour before each of my meals, and one the last thing at night, of course unmixed with anything else. The very first night I slept for three hours on end, turned round and slept again till morning. I have faithfully and regularly continued the hot water and have never had one bad night since."—The Queen.

The Account Settled.

"Our agreement was that you were to have half if we won the suit," declared the client.

"Exactly," responded the lawyer, "but you only got half what you sued for and that is just my share."—Detroit Free Press.

The annual crop of mushrooms in France is valued at over $2,000,000.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR AUGUST 23.

Lesson Text: "Absalom's Rebellion," II Samuel xv., 1-12—Golden Text: Exodus xx., 12—Commentary.

1. "And it came to pass after this that Absalom prepared him chariots and horses and fifty men to run before him." Absalom was the third son of David, born in Hebron, and his mother was Maacah, daughter of the king of Geshur (II Sam. iii., 2, 3). Absalom signifies "father of peace," but his life would rather suggest one who was of his father the devil (John viii., 44). Because of the murder of his brother Amnon, David's firstborn, he fled to the king of Geshur and was there three years, but through the pleading of the wise woman of Tekoa, employed by Joab, he came back to Jerusalem and dwelt two years without reconciliation to his father, after which, through Joab's intercession, the king became reconciled to him, saw him and kissed him (chapter xiv., 28, 33).

2. "And Absalom rose up early and stood beside the way of the gate." The expression "rose up early" signifies great earnestness and is used many times in Jeremiah concerning God's unwearied earnestness in urging His people to repent and turn to Him. In Isa. v., 11, it is used, as here, concerning the earnestness of the wicked, for here we see Absalom in the place of public gatherings, kindly greeting the people who came to the king to have their wrongs righted and seeking to turn their hearts from his father to himself. The self-seeking of the natural heart is often seen in those who seek to advance themselves, no matter who is overthrown, but when this is seen in a son against his own father then the devil is surely doing special work.

3, 4. "Absalom said, moreover, Oh, that I were made judge in the land." He speaks of the justice that he would show if he were made judge in the land, but it should not require much penetration to see that a man who would treat his own father as unjustly as he was now doing would not be likely to do justly by any one unless it might happen to serve his own ends. I heard only this week of a Senator who said that no politician would take hold of a matter without considering how it might affect his own political prospects. It is the world's way to live unto oneself; it is only by the Spirit of God that we can deny self and live unto God.

5, 6. "So Absalom stole the hearts of the men of Israel." There was not a finer looking man in all Israel (chapter xiv., 25), but perhaps not one with a blacker heart. "Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain," but "a meek and quiet spirit is in the sight of God of great price," and it is the heart, not the outward appearance, that God looks upon (Prov. xxxi., 30; I Pet. iii., 4; I Sam. xvi., 7). When the king kissed Absalom (xiv., 33), it was the loving kiss of a heartbroken father welcoming his erring son, but these kisses of Absalom were more like the kiss of Judas when he betrayed his Master, for every one was a stab at his father's heart. There are those, even in this day, both in the church and out of it, who "by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple."

7. "Let me go and pay my vow, which I have vowed unto the Lord in Hebron." The margin of the R. V. says probably after four years, not forty years. But what a liar he was and how desperately wicked; there was murder in his heart, and that against his own father, yet he seeks to hide it under a pretense of paying a vow unto the Lord, while all his vows must have been to the devil rather than to the Lord. Hebron was his birthplace, but it was also the place where the bodies of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob lay buried, and that his wicked heart could speak of Hebron, which signifies fellowship and carries us back to faithful Caleb, who followed the Lord fully, shows how hardened in sin he had become.

8. "If the Lord shall bring me again indeed to Jerusalem, then I will serve the Lord." This, he said, was the vow which he had made to the Lord while in his banishment at Geshur. If David believed his son, as he seems to have done, how comforted he must have been by this evidence of his son's repentance. How little he though that with such words from his son's lips the father of lies was in his heart.

9. "And the king said unto him, Go in peace." Believing him to be sincere he gives him a father's blessing, but there was no peace in that foul heart covered by so fair an exterior, for "There is no peace, saith the Lord to the wicked" (Isa. lvii., 21). Peace was within his reach, as it is within the reach of every one who has ever heard of the Prince of Peace, but it can only become the possession of those who are truly penitent and and sincerely submit to Him as their Saviour and Lord. "The work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance forever" (Isa. xxxii., 17). "So he arose and went to Hebron."

10. "Absalom reigneth in Hebron." With profession of devotion to God on his lips and his father's blessing sounding in his ears he goes forth to carry out his devilish designs against his father. The proclamation which he caused to be sounded forth was equal to his saying, "I hereby rebel against my father and drive him from his throne." David so understood it, for he said unto all his servants, "Arise and let us flee, for we shall not else escape from Absalom," and the servants said, "Behold thy servants are ready to do whatsoever my lord the king shall appoint" (verses 14, 15). Contrast the conduct of the king's son with that of his servants and of Ittai the Gittite in verses 19 to 21.

11. "They went in their simplicity, and they knew not anything." This is written of the 200 men out of Jerusalem who went with Absalom. If we would follow Jesus in this spirit, simply trusting, not knowing nor desiring anything but His will, what blessed people we would be and what glory He would get through us, but to follow a leader like Absalom thus blindly is the way to ruin. There are many nowadays who rebel against the word of God and yet have many followers who know nothing of God, but what they hear from others. They are too simple.

12. "The people increased continually with Absalom." How thoughtlessly the crowd will follow a popular leader. How multitudes turn away from the God of Truth and His dear Son to listen to an Ingersoll. In all directions and on all sides an increasing multitude is following the one whom Absalom followed and who would love to destroy Jesus Christ, the King of kings, and His followers. But the Lamb shall overcome and they who are with Him are called and chosen and faithful. David returned in due time, and so will the Lord Jesus. Let us be patient and faithful.—Lesson Helper.

A New Bullet-Proof Coat.

A new bullet-proof coat is said to have been invented by a Vienna tailor named Franz Zeidler. The coat does not contain a steel plate like that invented by Dowe, the German tailor, several years ago, but consists entirely of wadding, and is therefore very light.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

33	MILK AND CREAM.		

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.25 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals....	21,850
Condensed milk, gals.....	202
Cream, gals.....	901

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Extras..... ₱	—	@₱	15½
Firsts.....	14	@	14½
Thirds to seconds.....	11½	@	13½
State—Fancy.....	14	@	14½
Welsh tubs—Fancy.....	—	@	14
Western Im. Creamery.....	10	@	12
Western Dairy.....	9	@	12
Factory, firsts.....	10¼	@	10½
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	7½	@	7⅝
Full cream, good to prime..	6	@	7
State Factory—Part skims, common to fair.....	2	@	3
Part skims, choice.....	—	@	5
Full skims.....	1	@	1⅜
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh.....	13	@	13½
Jersey—Fancy.....	15	@	16
Western—Prime to choice....	11	@	12
Southern—Best.....	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz.....	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1895, choice.	1 12½	@	1 15
Medium, 1895, choice.....	97½	@	1 00
Pea, 1895, choice.....	—	@	1 00
Red kidney, 1895, choice...	—	@	1 05
White kidney, 1895, choice.	1 20	@	1 25
Black turtle soup, 1895.....	—	@	1 40
Lima, Cal., 1895, ₱ 60 lbs..	—	@	1 65
Green peas, bbls.....	—	@	72½
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Blackberries, ₱ qt.....	4	@	6
Plums, green, ₱ basket.....	25	@	35
Peaches, Md., ₱ basket.....	75	@	85
Watermelons, ₱ 100.....	7 00	@	20 00
Muskmelons, ₱ carrier.....	75	@	1 50
Gooseberries, ₱ qt.....	3	@	5
Huckleberries, ₱ qt.....	4	@	7
Apples, fancy, red, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	1 75
Pears, Le Conte, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	3 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ carrier.....	75	@	1 00
HOPS.			
State—1895, choice, ₱ lb.....	7½	@	8
1895, common to fair.....	3	@	5
Pacific Coast, choice.....	6½	@	7
Common to prime.....	3	@	6
Old odds, 1893.....	1½	@	2½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl.....	75	@	90
L. I., in bulk.....	75	@	1 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 25
Cabbage, L. I., ₱ 100.....	2 00	@	3 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Orange Co., yellow, ₱ bbl..	65	@	90
Squash, nearly, ₱ bbl.....	40	@	60
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	8	@	40
Carrots, ₱ 100 bunches.....	—	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl.....	30	@	65
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ crate....	25	@	65
Green peas, ₱ bag.....	50	@	1 50
String beans, ₱ bag.....	—	@	—
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches.....	—	@	75
Lettuce, ₱ doz.....	35	@	40
Egg plant, ₱ bbl.....	50	@	60
Cucumbers, L. I. ₱ 100.....	30	@	40
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	2 00
Green corn, Jersey, ₱ 100....	40	@	75
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb.....	—	@	90
Clover mixed.....	67½	@	70
Straw—Long rye.....	90	@	95
Oat.....	35	@	40
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	—	@	10
Spring chickens, ₱ lb.....	8	@	9½
Roosters, old, ₱ lb.....	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair.....	50	@	70
Geese, ₱ pair.....	75	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair.....	15	@	20
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	—	@	11
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb.....	—	@	14
Western, light weight.....	9	@	10
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	9	@	10
L. I. Spring ducks, ₱ lb.....	12½	@	13
Geese, ₱ lb.....	—	@	14
Squabs, ₱ doz.....	1 00	@	1 75
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents.....	—	@	3 50
Spring Patents.....	3 50	@	3 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red.....	—	@	67½
September.....	—	@	63
Corn—No. 2.....	—	@	29⅝
Oats—No. 2 White.....	—	@	26
Ungraded White.....	—	@	—
Rye—No. 2, Western.....	37	@	37½
Barley—Feeding.....	31½	@	32½
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100.....	3 50	@	4 00
Clover.....	6 75	@	8 25
Lard—City steam.....	—	@	3.25c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed.....	6½	@	7¼
Milch cows, com. to good ..	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed.....	5½	@	8½
Country dressed.....	2	@	7½
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs.....	2 25	@	3 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs.....	3 40	@	5 62½
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs.....	3 40	@	3 85
Dressed.....	5	@	6½

Newsy Gleanings

Maine has two hundred newspapers.

There is talk of a "Greater Lowell," Mass.

It is rumored that no more convicts are to be sent to Siberia.

The Baltimore and Ohio is laying new steel rail on its main division.

Fourth of July fire losses throughout the country were unusually light this year.

All attempts to reach the summit of Mount Blanc have failed this season, either through heavy snow storms or fogs.

The Swiss Government has proposed an obligatory insurance, but there are doubts as to whether the measure will pass the House.

The New Orleans City Council refused to accept the new charter for that city which the Louisiana Legislature framed at its recent session.

The evidence to be submitted to the Venezuelan Boundary Commission is practically all in, and the commissioners are engaged in classifying it.

Pittsburg, Penn., has been paying $8,000,000 a year in life insurance premiums, and has never had a company of its own. One is being formed.

Nineteen persons, two of whom are women, have been sentenced to death in Agram, Hungary, on the charges of brigandage and murder.

The Metropolitan Job Printing Company, of New York City, has been awarded the contract for printing the Postal Guide for the Postoffice Department. The contract is for four years at $19,000 per year.

On account of the bad outlook for the native corn crop owing to the lateness of the "rainy season," it is estimated that if the American railroads reduce freights, Mexico will take 10,000 carloads of our corn.

Only one of the thirteen trees planted on Washington Heights, New York City, by Alexander Hamilton more than a century ago to commemorate the thirteen original States of the Union is in a flourishing condition. All the others are either dead or dying.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

A troop of United States cavalry has been ordered to the Mexican border near Nogales, Arizona, to guard against a raid of the marauding Yaquis.

By order of the President two West Point cadets, convicted by court martial of hazing, have been dismissed from the military service of the United States. The two cadets now dismissed are Giles Bishop, Jr., and H. S. Commager, members of the second class. Their offence consisted in "inflicting arbitrary punishment" upon fourth class cadets, or "plebes" as they are familiarly known at the academy.

The mystery surrounding the death of A. H. Pile, Secretary of the National Committee of the Silver party, whose body was found floating in the Potomac River near Washington, has not been solved.

At the suggestion of Commandant Sicard, of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, acting Secretary McAdoo appointed a court of inquiry to meet at the Navy Yard to investigate and report upon the accident to the dry dock.

The Italian Minister applied to the State Department for information concerning the lynching of three Italians in Louisiana.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cincinnati	68	30	.694	Philadel..	43	51	.457
Baltimore.	65	29	.691	Brooklyn.	43	52	.453
Cleveland	58	36	.617	New York	42	56	.429
Chicago..	59	42	.584	W'shing'n	36	58	.383
Pittsburg.	54	41	.568	St. Louis.	29	66	.305
Boston....	52	43	.547	Louisville	24	69	.258

The United States cruiser Bancroft, with the Annapolis engineers on a practice cruise, arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

A fusion of Democrats, Populists and free silver Republicans was effected in the State of Washington.

General "Joe" Wheeler, of Alabama, was defeated for re-nomination for Congress by another free silver Democrat.

Overwrought from religious reading, Annie Rutledge, the thirteen-year-old daughter of John T. Rutledge, a farmer living near Crawford, Ala., committed suicide.

A catboat containing a party of eight persons capsized in New York Harbor, near Robbin's Reef, and two of them were drowned. One was John Mindmann, who was a native of Hanover, and the other was Frank Eiden. Both were clerks in the employ of Fred Meyer, a grocer, of Brooklyn.

Marcus Daly's Ogden won the the ninth Futurity, worth $60,000, at the Sheephead Bay race-track, near New York City. The race was witnessed by 12,000 persons. The favorite, Ornament, ran second and Rodermond was third.

The seventh annual parade of babies was held at Asbury Park, N. J. Thousands of spectators saw the procession, which included 700 children, to whom prizes were awarded.

Secretaries Carlisle and Lamont visited the President at Gray Gables, Mass.

Strikers of the Brown Hoisting Works, in Cleveland, Ohio, attacked non-union men on their way home from work and three men were shot and two were seriously wounded.

President Cleveland decided to meet Li Hung Chang on Governor's Island, New York Harbor, and army salutes will be fired in honor of the distinguished Chinese diplomat on his arrival.

Lena Gurley, aged twelve, went out of her depth while bathing at Toledo, Ohio. George Danterman, a prominent merchant, tried to save her, and both were drowned. Danterman leaves seven orphans.

An explosion occurred at Somerford's, sawmill, near Navasota, Texas. The dead. William Henry, Benjamin Johnson, James Winzers. The explosion was caused by the water in the boiler getting too low.

The United States Express Company, of New York City, was robbed about two weeks ago of $450 belonging to an Odd Fellows' lodge and of $500 to a bank.

Josiah E. Kelley, assistant cashier of the of the First National Bank of South Bend, Ind., was found dead at the bottom of the cellar steps in his residence at the rear of the bank. He had committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. His accounts were short.

Engineer James Griffith and Fireman Michael Roach were killed in the wreck of a Lake Shore train near Otis, Ind.

The committee representing the gold standard Democrats of Pennsylvania issued a call for a State Convention to choose delegates to the National Convention at Indianapolis September 2.

The Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee met at Harrisburg, accepted the resignation of Chairman Wright, and voted to reconvene the convention.

The Manhanset House at Shelter Island, N. Y., was partially destroyed by fire. The old building was consumed, but the new annex was saved. The loss is about $200,000.

Albert Bacon, at Sheffield, Mass., shot and killed a colored boy who had assaulted his little daughter, thus forestalling his neighbors, who were hunting the assaulter down.

Celia Rose, daughter of an Ohio farmer, confessed to poisoning her father, mother and brother.

At Columbus, Ohio, Miss Minnie Rhode committed suicide in the presence of her fiance, J. W. Fritz, an insurance agent. They had a misunderstanding, and she came to his office to talk it over. After exchanging a few words, she produced a bottle containing carbolic acid and swallowed the contents.

Judge Wilborn, of the United States Circuit Court, handed down, at Los Angeles, Cal., an important decision bearing on the relations of the Government to the railroads. He decided that the land grant roads cannot charge the Government full rates.

Hubert A. Newton, professor of mathematics at Yale, died in New Haven, Conn.

An incendiary fire destroyed the dwelling house and buildings on Spring Hill farm, in Somerset, Mass., and caused a loss of $15,000. The place is owned by William Perry Hood, President of the Somerset Foundry. Ten cows, seventy-five tons of hay, five horses and about 175 chickens were burned. It was the revenge of a discharged employe.

The Sonora portion of Nogales, Arizona, was attacked by a party of sixty Yaqui Indians, religious fanatics. A battle followed, lasting four hours, during which seven Indians were killed, one wounded, and one taken prisoner. Four Mexicans were killed.

It has developed that Harry K. Brown, exchange clerk of the Bullion and Exchange Bank of Carson, Nev., who left San Francisco, Cal., suddenly about two months ago, is a defaulter to the extent of nearly $75,000.

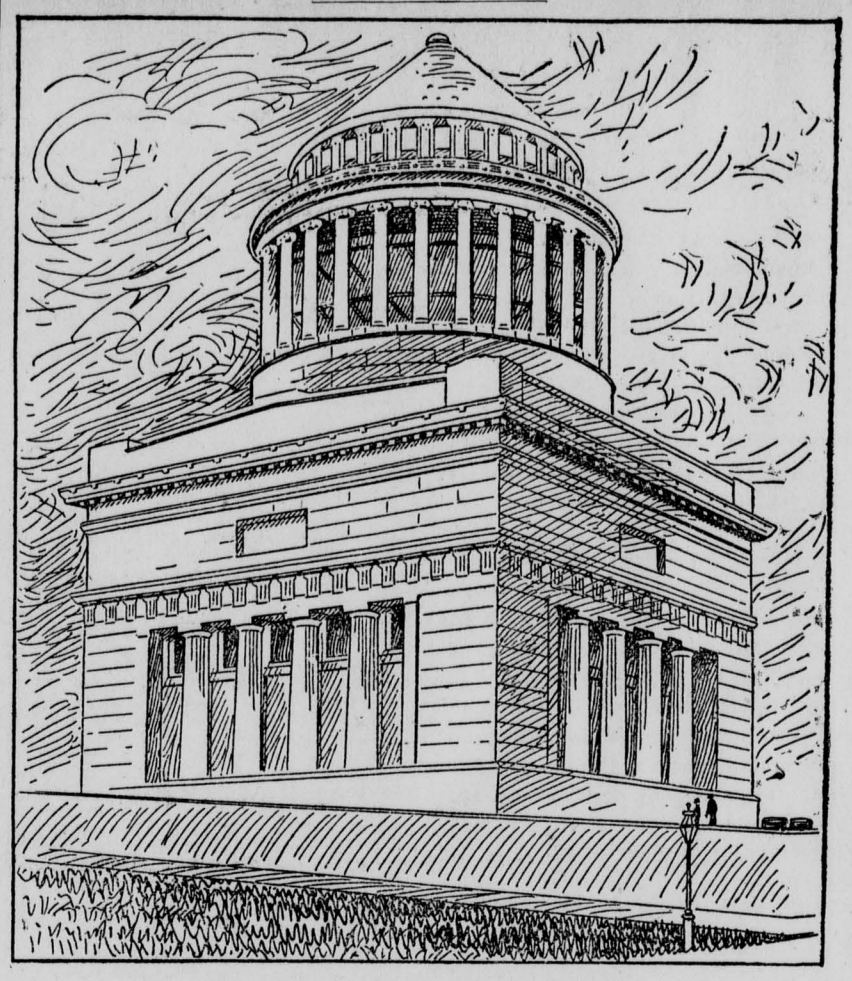
About fifty inmates of the Elmira (N. Y.) Reformatory attacked two keepers in a futile attempt to escape.

Four workmen were suffocated by sulphuric acid gas at the chemical works of More Phillips, in the outskirts of Camden, N. J. The victims were Joseph Devlin, James Mullen, Andrew Adler and George Garrison.

Foreign Notes.

The British Parliament was formally prorogued by the Queen to October 31.

GENERAL GRANT'S TOMB NEARING COMPLETION.



THE TOMB AS IT APPEARS AT PRESENT.

General Grant's tomb at Riverside Drive, New York City, is slowly nearing completion. The dome has received its topmost cap, which is 165 feet from the ground.

It is thought that the monument will be ready to receive General Grant's body on the anniversary of his birthday, in April next. Ground was broken for the foundation in 1891.

A FATAL CLOUDBURST.

Lives Lost During Fierce Storms in Western Pennsylvania.

THREE RESERVOIRS GIVE WAY.

The Furious Elements Carry Houses From Their Foundations and Drown Many of the Inmates---Three Reservoirs Broke, the Water Sweeping Everything Before It---Death and Ruin in Its Wake.

PITTSBURG, Penn., August 15.—Between six and ten lives were lost and perhaps $500,000 worth of property was destroyed as a result of several cloudbursts in this section Thursday.

The most disastrous was near the village of De Haven, on the Pittsburg and Western Railroad, eleven miles from Allegheny. The storm came so suddenly that residents were not alarmed until it broke in all its fury and carried the houses from their foundations. The burst occurred right at the junction of Laurel Head and Pine Creek, where the houses of Mrs. Auld and James Robinson were situated. Mrs. Auld's house was moved some distance, but the unfortunate woman was carried out into the raging stream and drowned.

Robinson's house was carried down the stream. In it were Robinson, his wife, mother-in-law and two children—a boy of eight and a girl of five. Robinson saved himself and his two children by jumping toward the bank of the stream after the house had started to float, carrying with him the two children. Just as he struck the bank the girl dropped from his arms. She was picked up alive, however, at the bridge, about fifty yards down stream.

The dead are: Mrs. Susan Auld, eighty-seven years of age, of De Haven; Martin Cochrane, two years of age, son of William B. Cochrane, of De Haven; Mrs. Helen Popleton, widow, fifty-seven years of age, of De Haven; Mrs. Florence Robinson, thirty-four years of age, wife of James Robinson, of De Haven; Emil Schlaffel, sixteen years of age, of Etna; unknown man, found drowned in Pine Creek.

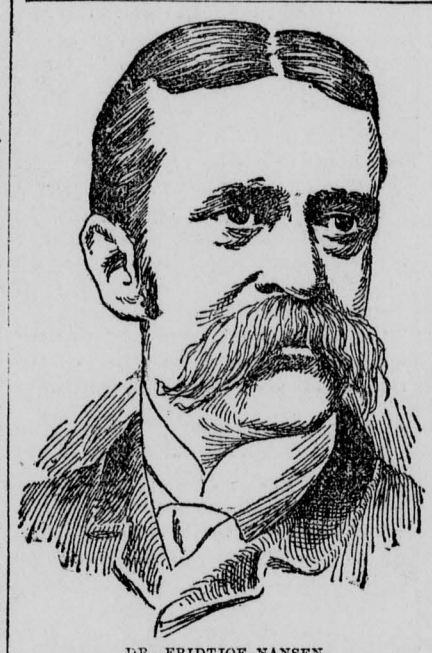
Among the injured are John and Wesley Auld, two boys; John McAuley, cut and bruised; James Robinson, Jr., three years of age, leg injured, and Mrs. C. A. Stewart, Tarentum, cut by floating timbers.

Three reservoirs between Pittsburg and Latrobe, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, broke. The water flowed down the valleys, sweeping everything before it. The mining village of Claridge, on the Manor Valley Railroad, seven miles northwest of Greensburg, was almost swept away by a dam breaking, and residents had to be rescued from the upper stories of their homes by miners who swam to their rescue.

ALMOST TO NORTH POLE.

Nansen Got Nearer It Than Any Other Explorer Did.

Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, telegraphs to a newspaper in Christiana, Norway: "Home safe after a fortunate expedition." The paper further announces that Dr. Nansen has arrived at Vardoe Island, in the extreme north of Norway, on the steamer Windward.



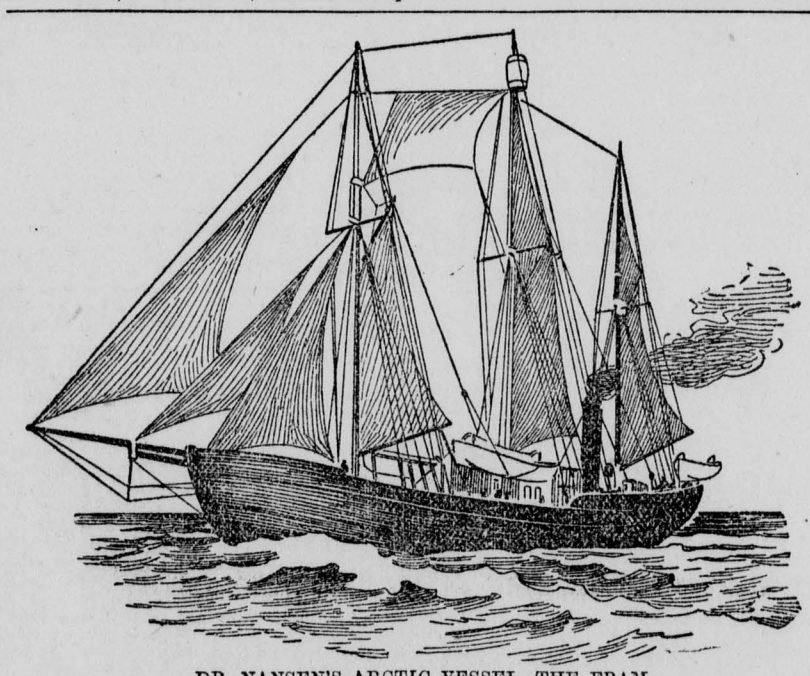
DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

(The Norwegian explorer, just returned, who reports that he got nearer to the North Pole than any other explorer ever did.)

Dr. Nansen telegraphs that he failed to reach the North Pole, but touched a point four degrees nearer than any other explorer has done. He left the Fram in the fall of 1895 and took to the ice. It was expected that she would drift to the east coast of Greenland. The steamer Windward, carrying supplies to the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, picked up Dr. Nansen and his comrades near Franz Josef Land.

Nansen and his companion, Lieutenant Schotthausen, are in the best of health. The Fram stood the ice well. There were no sick persons aboard when Nansen left the ship. Dr. Nansen got within about two hundred and forty miles of the North Pole, according to the figures of the cable despatch.

Fridtjof Nansen, a Norwegian scientist, about thirty-six years old, sailed from Christiana on June 24, 1893, on the Fram, a three-masted vessel provided with a 160-horse power engine and especially built for Arctic voyaging. The plan adopted was to make for the New Siberian Islands, thence sail north until the Fram should be imbedded in ice, and then drift with the ice, following the west coast of any land that might be met.



DR. NANSEN'S ARCTIC VESSEL, THE FRAM.

The Norwegian set off a little over three years ago to discover the North Pole, following out a plan of his own, and, it is reported from London, he has just reached a Norwegian island in the Arctic Ocean on his way home.

HORRORS OF THE HEAT.

People Died as if a Plague Was Sweeping the Land.

All records of deaths from heat were broken in New York City on the eighth day of the hot spell. The list of those who in that day gave up the struggle with life because of the high temperature was 122. In Brooklyn twenty-one were reported; in Jersey City, N. J., and its environs eighteen died.

The sun killed nearly one hundred persons in New York City and laid low 350 more by heat prostration and thermic fever. The dead bodies of the stricken ones lay without care for hours, and when the overworked Coroners' physicians arrived to grant the removal permit they were a menace to health. The hospitals were taxed to their fullest capacity to care for the sick and dying. Cabs, huckster wagons and push carts were converted into temporary ambulances to meet the needs of the hour. Bodies of dead horses were strewn in every block, where they were left for hours before the vans arrived to remove them. Three days of the hot term elapsed before men began to die. In five days over 300 died. The hospitals have saved thousands who were stricken.

New York City was not alone in its suffering. Men died at Long Branch and at Bath Beach, at Coney Island, and the lists of dead in Jersey City, Staten Island and Brooklyn were appallingly long. When men die at the seashore from the effects of the weather it is little wonder that Coroners are overworked.

Every city in the country suffered from the intense heat. Boston's official temperature was not above ninety degrees, yet the weakening effects of the two previous scorchers has shown itself in a larger mortality list than on any day of the year. The dead number ten. The possibly fatal cases are as many more, while the number of prostrations are hard to estimate, but will run well toward fifty.

From all over New England the same story of intense heat comes. The Waltham (Mass.) Watch Factory closed; men in the Boston Subway were forced to stop work. The letter carriers in Milford could not deliver the noon mail, for the mercury touched ninety-eight. At Marlboro, Mass., ten horses in the water works basin died from effects of the heat.

The excessive heat at Terre Haute, Ind., caused a number of prostrations. For the fifth day the 100 mark was reached.

Mr. J. G. Joyce, joint clerk of the Norfolk and Western Railroad and Bay Line Steamship Company, died at his desk in the Bay Line office in Norfolk, Va., overcome by heat. William C. Cosgrove, of the United States Navy, fell in the navy yard at Norfolk, Va., while proceeding aboard the Maine, and died in a halt hour.

The temperature in New Haven, Conn., was ninety-three degrees and three deaths resulting from prostration by the heat and sunstroke occurred.

Three deaths from the heat were reported at Philadelphia. The thermometer reached ninety-eight degrees.

The heat at Montreal, Canada, was intense, and business was almost wholly suspended in consequence.

ANDREE'S BALLOON SIGHTED.

It Was About a Thousand Miles Northwest of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Indian Superintendent Vowell, of British Columbia, wired the Dominion Government that creditable information had been received from two Indian parties, separated by a considerable distance at the time of observation, that the Andree balloon had been sighted in latitude 55.15 N., longitude 127.40 W., pursuing a nearly northerly course.

Dr. S. A. Andree is the chief engineer in the Royal Swedish Patent Department, who conceived the project of reaching the North Pole by balloon. Accompanied by Nils Ekstrom. Andree started from Spitzbergen some time in June. On July 1 a balloon passed westward over Winnipeg, Manitoba, at a great height, and it was presumed that it was Andree's. The point at which the Ottawa despatch reports it as having been seen is about 1000 miles northwest of Winnipeg.

Death in a Fire Trap.

A disaster, appalling in every detail, was the burning of the six-story building at No. 465 Greenwich street, New York City, which caught fire at a time when every floor was crowded with workers. Beginning at the basement, the flames swept swiftly upward, overtaking many in their flight to the escapes. Of these three lost their lives, and nine or ten others were seriously, if not mortally, injured. The dead are: William Gray, thirty-five years old, Superintendent, succumbed in a heroic effort to save the lives of his subordinates; Phoenix Hass, seventeen years old, jumped from second story and fractured his spine; J. Muller, thirty-three years old, found beside that of Gray, on fifth floor.

Michigan Visited by Destructive Winds.

Four distinct storms visited Michigan during twenty-four hours and they carried widespread destruction of property and a large loss of life in their wake. In the Detroit River four people are known to have been drowned. The yacht Corsair capsized off Belle Isle and one of the crew was drowned. A boat containing three people was swamped by the high waves off Wind Mill Point, and only one of them escaped. At Benton Harbor four men were drowned while attempting to swim ashore, and all along the east coast line are reports of casualties on the water, and the number of deaths will no doubt exceed twenty. The property damaged by the four storms will be over $250,000.

Bryan in New York City.

W. J. Bryan, Mrs. Bryan and the party which accompanied them from the West, arrived at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad on the evening before the notification. The Democratic candidate for President was warmly greeted by a crowd in the station. After making their way to the ferryboat, hard pressed by the crowds which surrounded them, Mr. Bryan and his friends were conveyed across the river to Desbrosses street, New York City. Here carriages were in waiting, and the party were driven to the home of W. P. St. John, Treasurer of the National Committee. Mr. Bryan was cheered by people in front of the house, but declined to make a speech.

New York City Bank Shut.

The Murray Hill Bank, a State bank in New York City, was closed by the State Superintendent of Banking, F. D. Kilburn. There is little prospect that the bank will resume business. Bad loans had cut down the surplus and slow investments made the prospects of getting in cash remote.

Had Hiccoughs Six Days and Died.

Alfred B. Potter, a prominent citizen of Fairport, N. Y., died from hiccoughs. Four physicians had been in constant attendance for six days but were unable to relieve him.

GOOD-BY TO IRONSIDES.

Mrs. Delia Parnell Left to End Her Days in Ireland.

With one wistful glance backward at the quiet old homestead on the Delaware near Bordentown, N. J., where she has passed so many happy and so many painful hours, Mrs. Delia S. Parnell bade farewell to Ironsides and sailed away to Ireland, where she will pass the rest of her days.

MRS. DELIA S. PARNELL.

The little steamboat Florence took her down the river from Bordentown, and at Philadelphia she boarded the American Liner Pennland. She will live at Avondale with her son, John Parnell, and a widowed daughter.

Mrs. Parnell has never fully recovered from the murderous attack which was made upon her on the night of April 20, 1895, on a lonely footpath between Bordentown and Ironsides. She was struck on the head and robbed of her purse containing a small amount of money.

CHAIRMAN JONES'S AIDS.

The Democratic National Headquarters Will Be at Chicago.

Chairman Jones, of the National Democratic Committee, announced six members of his Campaign Committee, John R. McLean heading the list. Headquarters will be at Chicago, with a branch in Washington.

This is the formal announcement given out by Senator Jones:

"The headquarters of the National Democratic Committee will be established in Chicago, with a branch in Washington City.

"A part of the Campaign Committee sufficient to conduct the business of the campaign for the present has been appointed. The gentlemen selected so far are; John R. McLean, Ohio; D. J. Campau, Michigan; C. F. Johnson, Kansas; Clark Howell, Georgia; Bradley B. Smalley, Vermont, and Thomas Gahan, Illinois.

"J. L. Norris has also been selected as Assistant Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, located at Washington. Other appointments will be made as occasion requires.

"The Executive Committee will be appointed later.

"Mr. Gorman was requested to accept a place on the Campaign Committee. He declined because of the selection of Chicago, as he could not very well go so far from his own State. He will, as a member of the National Committee, engage actively in the campaign, especially in his own and in neighboring States."

TWO AERONAUTS KILLED.

One Lost His Life in Quincy, Ill., and the Other in Dallas, Texas.

At Quincy, Ill., Frank Jacobs, of Cincinnati, a balloonist, made his 1005th and last ascension at Baldwin Park. Jacobs and a local aeronaut, Ed Dudley, were to give a balloon and parachute race. Both balloons were cut loose together, and when 150 feet high Jacobs's balloon burst. Jacobs cut loose from it with his parachute, which failed to open, and the man shot downward at a terrific rate of speed. He struck the ground feet first and was picked up unconscious. He died half an hour later. His wife and child were among the spectators.

At Dallas, Texas, "Professor" G. Borden, a balloonist, was killed when descending with his parachute. He dropped into the forks of a tree in the grounds of Oak Cliff College. His neck was broken.

FOUR KILLED IN A FIGHT.

Result of Whisky Being Sold at a Church Gathering.

At a church association meeting on Little Sandy, Elliot County, Kentucky, four men were killed and two wounded near the grounds.

A man named Spicer was selling whisky and several horse breeders got into a fight at his place, in which two Harrison brothers and two Whitte brothers were instantly killed and two others, whose names are unknown, were wounded, one seriously and another slightly.

Fierce Western Storms.

Central Iowa, in a territory which included fifty miles in every direction from Des Moines, was swept by a terrific storm. The water washed away an immense amount of grain in stacks and shocks, and will add to the ruin of crops that has been wrought by previous storms. Most serious damage is at Dexter, Stuart and Earlham. Serious damage is reported at Dawson by flood in the Coon River. Nebraska was treated to a wind storm which played havoc with window lights, broke down shade trees, and demolished fences, chimneys and outbuildings.

England's Lord Chief Justice Here.

Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, whose most recent noted official act was the sentencing of Dr. Jameson, the Transvaal raider, to fifteen months' imprisonment, arrived in New York City to attend the session of the American Bar Association at Saratoga. With him were Lady Russell, the Hon. Miss Lily Russell, the Hon. Charles Russell, his son; Sir Frank Lockwood, M. P.; Lady Lockwood, Miss Lucy Lockwood, Montague Crackenthorp, Queen's Counsel and counsel to the University of Oxford, and Mr. James Fox.

General Sherman's Son's Vows.

During the 6 o'clock mass at St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, Detroit, Mich., in the presence of a large congregation, Rev. Thomas Ewing Sherman, son of the late General William T. Sherman, made his final vows of poverty, chasity and obedience, and was forever joined to the Jesuit Order, which he entered in Maryland in 1878.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Miller, of Altoona, visited friends in town last week.

Large crowds of people from Broad Top attended the camp at Newton on Sunday.

A cool wave struck this place on Sunday evening to the satisfaction of almost everybody.

Miss Minnie Brown, of Lewistown, was the guest of B. F. Ewing's family on Saturday last.

Percy Rich, of Altoona, spent a few hours between trains on Monday with friends in town.

The firm of Etnier & Longacre has dissolved, R. J. Faust, Sr., buying Mr. Etnier's interest.

Large numbers of people, despite the extremely warm weather, attended campmeeting on Sunday.

Martin Norris, of this place, who is engaged in the oil fields of McKean county, visited friends in this place last week.

George Schmittle, of Shade Gap, has purchased the interest of Wm. Morgan in the meat market of Morgan & Shaffer and took charge last week.

Horace Chilcote, of Philadelphia, foreman in the repair department of the Hart Cycle Co., of the same place, is spending a two-weeks' vacation among friends in this place.

A slight fire occurred at the residence of Harry Lomas on Pennsylvania avenue Saturday evening last, caused by a defective flue. On the first alarm the bucket brigade turned out in full force and the fire was put out before any damage more than some shingles on the roof were torn off and schorched badly.

George T. Wartel, of Huntingdon, attempted to deliver a populist speech on the vacant lot opposite the station on Thursday evening last. Boys composed a large part of the crowd and to say they were enthusiastic is to put it mildly, there was so much enthusiasm that the harangue could scarcely be delivered.

THREE SPRINGS.

Sigel Ashman returned home from the senatorial conference on Saturday last. No nomination yet.

John A. Henry, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, made a business trip to this place and Huntingdon last Monday.

Among those tenting at the Walnut Grove campmeeting are P. B. Cutshall and Karl Keffer, of this place. We wish them an enjoyable time.

The democratic candidates are making a thorough canvass over the county with a view of being nominated for office. They cannot all be successful.

The campmeeting at Walnut Grove promises to be a grand success. Tents to the number of about fifty have been pitched and many applicants could not be accommodated on account of no room. It is thought that by another year the ground will be enlarged so that they will be able to accommodate all those who desire to spend a week in the woods.

There have been several gallons of rum shipped to the R. R. station at this place during the past week. There is a certain class of people that will have rum if their families should have to suffer for want of bread. One of the parties went to the freight office on Saturday, payed charges and lifted his box and removed it to the outside and left it on the porch, thinking it would be safe but while he was taking in the sights in town some of the boys took advantage of his absence and buried his box in a pile of fine coal near the depot, and had it not been for track foreman David Lane he would have been obliged to leave town without it.

CALVIN.

Buckwheat fields are snow white and promise an abundant crop.

Mrs. N. Q. Wright and sons visited friends in Todd over Sunday.

Quite a number of our young people attended Newton camp on Sunday.

D. K. Coder has completed the foundation for the addition to his house.

J. H. Rindlaub and daughter, of Philadelphia, are visiting friends in this place.

Rev. Sleepe preached to a large congregation in the M. E. church on Sunday night.

Potatoes are said to not be as good a crop as last year. The season was too wet and all went to top.

J. O. Smith will be the school master at Calvin, Rash Swope at Sheridan and Miss Bertha Coder at Pine Grove.

Our farmers are about through with their hay and oats harvest. It has been quite lengthy owing to the many rains.

Miss Emma Glasgow has been elected to teach No. 3 school in Glenn Campbell, Indiana county, at a salary of $38.

Some wide awake farmer took his mowing machine to the Locust Grove school house lot and cut the weeds down.

E. M. Wright sold his bicycle to E. H. Curfman, of Todd. Mr. W. thinks the old way of locomotion is the safest and hereafter will be seen traveling with staff in hand.

The fourth quarterly meeting of the U. B. church will be held in the Otterbein church next Saturday evening and Sunday. Presiding Elder Woodward will be present and do the preaching.

W. E. Wright has contracted with Mr. Barr for the mail and hack route between Cassville and Mill Creek and will take charge this week. We are loath to lose Mr. Barr as he was a very pleasant and accommodating gentleman.

The Calvin band furnished the instrumental part of the music at the "Gypsy" entertainment in Cassville Saturday evening. Next Saturday they go to Woodvale park to play for a picnic. The band is in a prosperous condition, having added several new members.

Clinton Park has left Paradise for joys more celestial. He now is the happiest man in this town. There is only one thing bearing on his mind; he does not know what to call the young man, McKinley or Bryan or that other fellow, but has about decided to name him William at a risk.

TROUGH CREEK.

The corn crop promises to be immense.

E. B. Greenland and wife visited in Cassville Saturday night and Sunday.

Quite a number of folks attended the Newton camp on Sunday from this valley.

Harvest is about over and many of the farmers are plowing for next year's crop.

Mrs. Oliver Swope and son returned last week from Atlantic City. She thinks the boy is permanently cured and we fondly hope he is.

Mrs. J. C. Wright recently had an attack of something like sunstroke, since which time she is unable to stand the heat of the sun or to be about a hot stove much.

We have heard it said by some that the depth of snow will be in proportion to the height of the rag weed. If this be true and it comes in time and the weather is cold enough we will have more sledding than we had last winter.

Cider making has commenced in this locality. A. W. Wright has improved his works in contemplation of more cider to make than has been since the hydraulic presses have been introduced. It is generally conceded that there is the largest crop of apples ever known in this valley.

The quarterly meeting at Pine Grove was a pleasant success. Rev. McKenty preached an able sermon on Sunday from the words "Go in Peace." Rev. Sleep, a graduate of the class of '96 of the Dickinson Seminary, preached for Rev. McKenty Sunday afternoon at Pine Grove and Sunday evening at Calvin.

CASSVILLE.

The children and friends of George Baith were sent for on Sunday, as he seemed to be in a critical condition.

A little child of David Long's, of Belleville, was buried here on Saturday, having died at the residence of its grandparents, Simon Park.

Rev. Routan preached his last sermon for the year on Sabbath. Conference will be held in September. He and his wife have many warm friends on the charge.

The gypsy social on Saturday evening was a decided success. Many of the best families of our valley, Newberg, Eagle Foundry, Pine Grove, Calvin, Hare's valley and Smith valley were represented. Cream, cake, coffee, lemonade and taffy disappeared and twenty-five dollars in sound money appeared. These events which bring together neighbors and friends, when Christian courtesy, honest dealings and pure harmless mirth predominates are a blessing, and give Christians a chance to show that their lives are joyful and bright, and not dull and prosy. The Epworth Leaguers are very grateful to the Calvin band for its help, and to all who gave them assistance.

LATTA GROVE.

Campmeeting folks are homeward bound at this time.

One of our young men who went to camp on his bicycle came home walking and pushing the wheel.

A bicycle race will probably be one of the attractions at the festival on Saturday evening next. The Latta Grove drum corps will furnish music for the occasion.

George B., sixteen-year-old son of W. W. Smith, had a narrow escape from being bitten by a monster rattlesnake while gathering huckleberries on Jacks mountain one day last week. The snake struck him three times on the boot leg before he succeeded in killing it. It measured four feet two inches in length and 17 inches in circumference. Bruce carries the prize of 17 rattles in his belt.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low Rate Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls present the most advantageous method of witnessing this wonderful example of Nature's works.

The remaining excursions of the series will leave Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on August 20, September 5 and 17. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Watkins and Rochester in either direction and at Buffalo returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

An additional attraction to the tour of September 5 will be Canada's grand industrial Fair, which is to be held at Toronto from August 31 to September 12, which will have new and varied attractions. Tourists on this excursion will be granted greatly reduced rates between Niagara Falls and Toronto in order to avail themselves of the opportunity of visiting this great exposition.

For further information apply to nearest icket agent, or address Tourist Agent, Room 411, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT AT ST. PAUL, MINN.

Extremely Low Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at St. Paul, Minn., September 2 to 4.

For this occasion the Pennsylvania Railroad will sell on August 29, 30 and 31, excursion tickets to St. Paul and return, at *exceedingly low rates*, as follows:

New York, $28.00; Philadelphia, $26.25; Trenton, $27.05; Baltimore and Washington, $25.00; Harrisburg, Williamsport and Wilkesbarree, $24.75; Altoona, $23.50; proportionate rates from other points.

Tickets will be good for return passage until September 16, with an extension to and including September 30 if deposited with the Joint Agent at St. Paul on or before September 16.

Full information can be obtained on application to ticket agents.

Reduced Rates to Grangers' Picnic at Williams' Grove via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on August 22, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28, good to return until August 31, inclusive, *at rate of one fare for the round trip*, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr, on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents. 8-5-4t.

—The Treasury department has prepared a pamphlet of 54 pages covering all points on financial facts and will send a copy to every person applying for information.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, dec'd.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, late of Mapleton, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against said estate will present same, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate papment.

8-12-6t. H. H. SWOPE, Executor, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

Subscribe for the ITEM. $1.00 a year in advance.

Fall and Winter, 1896.

Part of our New Dress Goods are in Already.

All our Novelty Dress Goods are in one pattern only. They are beautiful and reasonable in in price.

We open a case of 36-inch all wool Serge at 25 cts.
We open a case of 50-inch all wool Serge at 50 cts.

Our Winter Coats and Capes for Ladies, Misses and Children will be open by Aug. 20.

The next issue of this paper will contain a few points, actual facts, on buying goods away, which please read carefully.

WM. REED & SON,
Huntingdon, Pa.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Kings of Low Prices in Clothing.

Spring may be a little backward in coming forward, but we have purchased our stock of

Spring and Summer Suitings

and Furnishing Goods notwithstanding. The goods are all on display and their character and general appearance speak for themselves, showing that we never deviate from our method of giving customers the very best, first, last and all the time.

These Prices tell the Cost:

MEN'S, We can fit almost any form and satisfy the closest buyer. $3 to $20

BLOUSE, Ages 3 to 10 years, $1 to $4

JUNIOR, Ages 3 to 7 years, $1 to $5

REEFER, Ages 3 to 8 years, $1.50 to $6.00

CHILDREN'S, Ages 5 to 15 years, $1 to $7.50

BOYS', Ages 14 to 19 years, $3 to $12

Our Derby and Soft Hats, in all Shades, Cannot Be Surpassed.

HAZLETT BROS.,

Penn St., Huntingdon.

LOOK HERE!

We carry the largest line of FINE GROCERIES in Mapleton. We also carry a large line of

Notions, Dry Goods, Clothing, Etc.,

In BOOTS and SHOES, if you can't find what you want here you can't find them in Mapleton. We have left a few pairs of Ladies' Tan Oxfords that we will sell at cost to close out.

J. L. HETRICK.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

FOR SALE.—A Relay pneumatic tire bicycle, 1895 model. Will be sold cheap. For information call at this office. 8-5-tf.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of two hundred inventions wanted.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., August 19, 1896.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Harvest is over.

—Moonlight nights.

—The days are growing shorter.

—Cider making has commenced.

—James Banks, of Ryde, was a business visitor to Mapleton last week.

—Elijah Gillam, of Shaver's Creek, is enjoying a visit to Mapleton friends.

—Wm. Reed & Son have a new advertisement in this issue. Look it up.

—Henry Ripple, of Mount Union, visited Mapleton friends during the past week.

—J. O. Heaton, merchant at Cassville sells and recommends Chamberlain's remedies.

—Mrs. F. D. Heeter, of Altoona, is enjoying a visit to Mapleton friends and relatives.

—William Taylor, of Saltillo, was a pleasant caller at the ITEM office yesterday morning.

—Charley Gillam, of Tyrone, spent a couple days of the past week with Mapleton friends.

—Miss Minnie Simpson, of Mill Creek, spent a portion of the past week with Mapleton friends.

—Read the advertisement of of J. L. Hetrick, which will be found in another column of this issue.

—Miss May Fetterhoof, of Warriorsmark, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Dr. J. G. Spangler, in this place.

—Ladies desiring Imperial corset waists can get them by leaving their orders at Miss Kate Cowher's.

—Frank Rossiter and family, of Philadelphia, were guests of J. G. Hicks' family during a portion of last week.

—Joseph S. Wilson, who is employed at Greensburg, is spending a two-weeks' vacation with his parents in this place.

—John Dougherty, wife and family, of Altoona, are visiting Mrs. Dougherty's parents, J. C. Griffin and wife, of this place.

—R. N. McCarl has considerably improved the appearance of his house by having a neat portico erected in front of the same.

—A. B. Baker left last Friday for Clear Ridge, Fulton county, where he will spend some time visiting friends and relatives.

—Ira V. Rex, wife and little son, arrived in Mapleton last Thursday and will spend a couple weeks with parents and friends.

—Although the weather was very warm, a large number of persons from this place and vicinity attended the Juniata valley campmeeting on Sunday last.

—Samuel Dunmire and Miss Belle Ward, of Stormstown, Centre county, were visitors to Mapleton during the past week and were guests of Miss Kate Cowher.

—Last Monday morning a house snake measuring 34 inches in length crawled from under a bed in J. E. McDonald's house. The reptile was speedily dispatched.

—Masters Raymond and Stephen Treverton, who have been attending school at Lewisburg, Pa., are visiting their brother, Rev. Henry Treverton, of this place.

—W. H. Wilson had the misfortune to have the end of the thumb of his lett hand taken off while doing some repair work at the Mapleton Sand company's works last Wednesday.

—All the trackmen on the middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad were last Friday reduced from nine to eight hours per day working time. This order will affect about 750 men.

—James E. McDonald, who has been ill with consumption for almost a year past, died at his residence in this place this morning at 8.40 o'clock. Particulars will be given next week.

—Rev. J. C. Keley, of Williamsburg, Pa., preached a very interesting sermon in the Presbyterian church in this place last Sunday morning. The pastor has been granted a leave of absence for one month.

—Harry, a young son of Jno. M. Wakefield, of Union township, while crossing Rocky ridge last Saturday evening, was bitten on the heel of the left foot by a large copperhead snake. Dr. Campbell has been giving him medical attention and the little fellow is getting along as well as could be expected.

—There will be a partial eclipse of the moon August 22 and 23, visible throughout the United States. About three-fourths of the apparent diameter of the moon will pass through the earth's shadow.

—Burglars entered the residence of William Shump in Lewistown early Sunday morning and ransacked the house, securing $47 in money and a gold watch. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery.

—The kitchen attached to J. D. Boring's house caught fire from the stove pipe last Sunday. The flames were discovered by J. A. Brumbaugh and Frank Wallett and were extinguished before much damage was done.

—Miss Lydia Smith, of Philadelphia, arrived in Mapleton last Thursday and will spend a few weeks at the old homestead in Hare's valley. She has just returned from a month's visit to her brother, Rev. Jesse Smith, of Iowa.

—Grant Bumgardner and family, of Homestead, are visiting among friends in this vicinity. They have not been enjoying good health since their removal from Union township and hope a sojourn here will prove a restorative.

—J. Marion Gray, son of Rev. Joseph Gray, of James Creek, formerly of Mapleton, last week started for Pittsburg to enter upon the duties of a reporter for the Allegheny City *Record*, a new daily. We wish him success in his chosen profession.

—Miss Margaret Brewer, Thomas Brewer and Austin M. Allison, of Huntingdon; Wm. Shultz and two sons, Mrs. C. N. Ege and two sons, of Altoona; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rosensteel, of Mount Union, and H. C. Chilcott, of Philadelphia, were visitors to Reuben Chilcott's family, in Smith valley, during the past week.

—The readers of the ITEM in need of hardware will find it to their advantage to buy of D. E. McClain, Saltillo. My stock consists of general hardware, paints, oils, harness, household goods, stoves, furniture, carpets, wall paper, etc. I have employed a competent tinner and am prepared to make good ware or do contract work. Prices very reasonable.

—The senatorial conferees of this district held a meeting at Atlantic City last week but failed to nominate a candidate for senator. Another meeting will be held at Harrisburg on the 25th inst., at which time it is expected that the Franklin county conferees will yield to the claims of Huntingdon county and join in naming Dr. H. C. Chisolm as the standard bearer.

—Persons owning land are in duty bound to cut and destroy all Canada thistles found growing on their premises. The legal penalty for non-compliance with this provision of law is from $5 to $20. It is the duty of the constables, road supervisors and street commissioners to see that all Canada thistles are destroyed, or to enforce the penalty against the owners of the land.

—James Farrel, who was recently convicted of the murder of Henry Bonnecka in Altoona, has petitioned the Blair county courts for a new trial. His grounds are that the crime was perpetrated by John Hildebrand, who committed suicide recently in a Baltimore penitentiary after confessing the awful deed to the warden. Judge Bell will hear argument on the petition on August 24.

—On Monday evening of last week Captain Benjamin Rodes committed suicide at Scotland, Franklin county, by shooting himself through the head. The following note was found at the home of his son, with whom he had been living recently: "The reason for my suicide is that, primarily, having been neglected, abandoned and abused by my relatives and family, I think I will be better off, so I will leave it to the brother Odd Fellows. I wish everything I leave behind to go to my son, Smith Rodes."

—There was an exciting time in the mountains near Cross Forks, Clinton county, Thursday. David Thompson, a contractor, had promised to pay his men, who are working in the woods, their wages in the morning. Failing to do so, the men in their anger captured their employer and carried him into the woods where a rope was tightened about his neck and he was suspended from a limb of a tree. A foreman in Thompson's employ reached the spot at this juncture, and at the point of a rifle compelled the would-be lynchers to desist. Thompson was unconscious when released, and his recovery is doubtful.

—The Juniata valley veteran encampment at Huntingdon will be located in "Portland" between Warm Springs avenue and Oneida street, on the lots bought for the high school building. Tents have been secured and will be put up on Saturday prior to the encampment and all possible conveniences for the campers will be provided by the officers and committee of the veteran association.

—John Koch, a 16-year-old Hollidaysburg boy, was terribly injured in attempting to board a moving freight train at Altoona Monday morning. In grasping for the car stirrup he missed his footing and fell under the wheels. The right leg was crushed in a horrible manner almost to the knee, while the toes on the left foot were crushed and his face and head lacerated. He will probably recover.

—The Tyrone correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says: "On account of the heated term the Tyrone Iron company will take a rest for a week or two. The free silver craze is also playing a prominent part in the idleness of our manufacturing industries. They are anxious to find out actually where they are at, and are not disposed to venture their capital upon moonshine or anarchistic ventures or populistic theories.

—Six weeks ago I suffered with a very severe cold; was almost unable to speak. My friends all advised me to consult a physician. Noticing Chamberlain's Cough Remedy advertised in the St. Paul *Volks Zeitung*. I procured a bottle, and after taking it a short while was entirely well. I now most heartily recommend this remedy to anyone suffering with a cold. WM. KEIL, 678 Selby Ave., St. Paul, Minn. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—The DuBois *Courier* says: Lightning struck the dwelling of William Payne, about two miles from Penfield, Monday afternoon and performed some singular feats without doing much damage. It entered through the roof, melted the bottom off a bird cage in one of the rooms without disturbing or injuring a bird which was in it, tore a couple of guns which were hanging upon the wall to pieces, and penetrated the floor and entered the ground without injury to the occupants of the house. But little damage was done to the building.

A Sudden Death.

J. Elmer Tate, son of Jere Tate, of Mill Creek, in company with several companions of about his age, last Friday afternoon went to the river for the purpose of bathing. They had gotten but a few feet from the shore when young Tate staggered and fell forward. His companions picked him up and conveyed him to the shore and comforted him as best they could until his parents were notified and a physician summoned, but in less than five minutes afterward he expired. We are informed that he was fflicted with heart disease, which it is supposed was the cause of his sudden death.

Deceased was aged 16 years, 8 months and 4 days. The remains were interred in the cemetery at Mill Creek on Sunday last at 10.30, Rev. Henry Treverton conducting the services.

Mangled by Car Wheels.

Harry Burlew and Harry Yocum, two young lads of Lewistown, boarded a west-bound freight train at the above named place last Thursday, intending to go to the Newton Hamilton campmeeting. At Newton Hamilton the train was running too fast for them to alight and they remained on the cars until they reached Huntingdon. Soon after they got on an east-bound freight train with the campmeeting as their destination. When they reached Coal Siding, above Mill Creek, Burlew fell between the bumpers and to the rails, receiving fatal injuries. The wheels passed over his body near one thigh and made him a horrible spectacle, the bowels being exposed. The accident happened about 2 o'clock. He was taken to Huntingdon and about 5 o'clock death put an end to his misery. The unfortunate lad was aged about 18 years.

Electric Bitters

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and will prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1.00 at O'Connor & Sons'.

Juniata Valley Editors.

The second quarterly meeting of the Juniata Valley Editorial association was held at Lakemont last Friday. During morning a trolley ride was taken to the Hollidaysburg where certain objects of venerable interest were scrutinized. At 10.30 A. M., the business meeting was called to order in the casino at the park, President H. C. Dern in the chair and Secretary Edward Conrad at the desk. A committee that had been appointed on transportation three years ago was finally discharged with the thanks of the association. Editor Frank A. Fry, of the Newport News, delivered an interesting and appropriate address on the "Country Newspaper," which was listened to with deep attention. The rest of the morning was spent in an informal discussion of the newspaper business, the obstacles in the way and possible chances for improvement. Most of the members present participated.

Shortly after the noon hour had struck the party sat down to a sumptuous dinner, prepared by Caterer Moses Brown in his best style. One of the guests who thought he had no appetite and would only nibble around the edges of the dishes for form's sake, changed his mind after the first mouthful and made a very hearty meal. It was the unanimous opinion of the editors and their wives that Mr. Brown is the right man in the right place, and that a day's outing at Lakemont receives its crown from one of his specially prepared dinners.

After dinner the editors and their wives took a delightful trolley trip to Bellwood and return, through the courtesy of the Logan Valley managers. At the afternoon session the following resolution was adopted, after which the association adjourned to meet at Lewistown in November next:

Resolved, That the association tender a vote of thanks to President Dern for hospitalities extended the members and their ladies at Lakemont park, and also to Superintendent Crane and the Logan Valley Electric Railway company for furnishing the party with a special car while on this enjoyable trip.

The following members of the association were present: President H. C. Dern, Tribune, Altoona; Secretary E. Conrad, Journal, McVeytown; F. A. Fry, News, Newport; George Shrom, Ledger, Newport; A. B. McFadden, Leader-Courier, Osceola; William M. Allison, Herald, Mifflintown; John H. Sheibley, Advocate and Press, New Bloomfield; W. W. Trout, Free Press, Lewistown; Hugh Lindsey, Local News, Huntingdon; I. N. Swope, ITEM, Mapleton Depot. The ladies who accompanied the party were Mrs. Sheibley, Mrs. Lindsey, Mrs. McFadden and Mrs. Dern.

Special Reduced Rate Excursion to the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those desiring to visit Ocean Grove (Asbury Park) during the great campmeeting, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will, on August 26, sell excursion tickets to that point from stations named below at the very low rates quoted.

These tickets will be good for passage to Philadelphia on train named below, thence on regular trains leaving Broad Street Station at 3.30 and 4.05 P. M. that day to Ocean Grove (Asbury Park):—

	Train leaves.	Rate.
Altoona.....Leave...	7.15 A. M.	$8 00
Bellwood.....	7.30 "	7 75
Clearfield.....	4.52 "	8 35
Philipsburg.....	5.30 "	7 35
Osceola.....	5.39 "	7 35
Tyrone.....	7.48 "	7 35
Spruce Creek.....	8.05 "	7 35
Petersburg.....	8.17 "	7 25
Huntingdon.....	8.30 "	7 10
Mill Creek.....	8.41 "	7 00
Mapleton.....	8.47 "	7 00
Mt. Union.....	8.53 "	6 75
Newton Hamilton.....	8.58 "	6 50
McVeytown.....	9.15 "	6 25
Lewistown Junction.....	9.35 "	6 00
Mifflin.....	9.55 "	5 65
Port Royal.....	9.59 "	5 50
Thompsontown.....	10.14 "	5 25
Millerstown.....	10.22 "	5 25
Newport.....	10.32 "	5 00
Duncannon.....	10.54 "	4 60
Marysville.....	11.07 "	4 50
Harrisburg.....Arrive...	11.25 "	4 50
Harrisburg.....Leave...	11.40 "	
Philadelphia.....Arrive...	3.00 P. M.	.....

Tickets will be good for return passage on regular trains until September 2, inclusive, and will permit of stop-off at Philadelphia within limit.

The Loss by the Army Worm.

The loss to the farmers of Pennsylvania by the ravages of the army worm upon their crops will not fall short of a quarter of a million dollars. Reports to the Department of Agriculture from farmers in counties where the worm has made its appearance this summer estimate the aggregate loss at $10,000 in some townships. The farmers in these localities estimate their individual loss anywhere from $60 to $100. The great damage has been done to the oats, barley and grass crops. State Zoologist Warren thinks the pest will not cause much more damage this season, as the farmers have taken vigorous measures to eradicate them.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness. THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Dobbins' Floating-Borax is 100 per cent. pure and don't turn yellow with age. It is not an imitation of anything, but better than any other floating soap made. Be sure above name is on each wrapper and cake. Red wrappers only.

Queen Victoria has personally opened twenty-five session of Parliament during her reign.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Are You Satisfied With What You Know

Or would you gladly improve your stock of knowledge? You may not have $50 or $60 you can spare for a 10-volume encyclopædia, but you can afford to pay fifty cents for a Hand Book of General Information. You won't want to pay even this unless you are desirous of improving your mind and believe that a five-hundred-page book, filled with a condensed mass of valuable knowledge, will be read by you. This valuable Encyclopædia will be sent postpaid for fifty cents in stamps by the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., N. Y. City. Every person who has not a large encyclopædia should take advantage of this great offer at once and store his mind with the valuable facts collated in this book.

First

Last and always advertised as a true blood purifier, the most wonderful cures on record are made and the greatest sales are won by

Hood's

Be sure to get Hood's, only Hood's **Sarsaparilla**

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness.

Mowing Hay as a Reward.

The spectacle of a gang of convicts in prison garb, each supplied with a scythe, busily engaged in cutting the high grass in front of Moyamensing was witnessed one morning last week. The men were guarded by uniformed keepers, heavily armed, but, despite the presence of these grim reminders of their position, their faces were wreathed in smiles, and they sniffed in the air of freedom with evident relish. Strange as the sight was to one not accustomed to it, the practice of selecting convicts to do the chores about the prison is not an unusual one. It is considered a rare privilege to be assigned to such work, a privilege gratefully accepted by the favored ones. Convicts selected to perform such tasks are those whose sentences have almost expired, who are exemplary prisoners or those whose frequent sojourns within the walls suggest that they are better satisfied with prison fare than none at all.—Philadelphia Record.

"Whoa!"

The word whoa!—used in calling on a horse to stop—is merely a variant and emphatic form of ho! formerly used in the same sense. This is easily proved; for Chaucer has ho in the sense of "halt," ("Cant. Tales," B 3957.) When King Edward IV. had to use this exclamation, he actually turned it into whoo! "Then the kyng perceyvyng the cruel assaile, [onset,] cast his staff, and with high voice cried whoo!" ("Excerpta Historica," p. 211.) Which stopped the tournament; and no wonder.—Notes and Queries.

Died From a Hen's Peck.

While buying some poultry Bernard Mataran, of Oakland, Cal., was attacked by a hen, which pecked him on the hand, puncturing the skin. The next day the hand began to swell, and in a few days Mataran died from blood poisoning.

MY SICK SISTERS.

"I want to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. For twenty years I had suffered with loss of appetite, nausea, constipation, palpitation of the heart, headache and pains in nearly all parts of my body. My physician said it was only indigestion, but his medicine did not help me any. I began the use of the Pinkham Remedies, particularly Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I have taken four bottles, and now those troubles are cured.

"I cannot praise it enough, and our druggist says the medicine is doing a world of good among his customers."—BELLE S. THOMPSON, New Bedford, Mass.

N Y N U—34

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

CANDIDATES NOTIFIED.

Bryan and Sewall Accept Their Nominations in New York City.

BRYAN READS HIS SPEECH.

Madison Square Garden Crowded by 12,000 People, Who Cheered the Democratic Candidates---Bryan's Speech of Acceptance Greeted With Shouts of Approval --- Sewall's Brief Acceptance.

NEW YORK CITY, August 13.—William J. Bryan and Arthur Sewall were officially informed last night in Madison Square Garden of their nomination for President and Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention. An immense crowd of people filled the big building, animated by eager curiosity to see and hear the young Western orator who captured the nomination at Chicago. This curiosity was intensified by the published accounts of his theatrical journey across the country from Nebraska and his arrival in this city.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

When the doors of the Garden were opened at 7 o'clock the place began immediately to fill. The crowd that had waited impatiently for more than an hour at the Madison avenue entrance came in with a rush, eager to secure good seats.

The audience broke into prolonged cheering at 8.10 o'clock, when Mr. Bryan entered the Garden. First came Mrs. Bryan on the arm of Treasurer St. John. Following came Mr. Bryan on the arm of Chairman James K. Jones, followed by Mr. Sewall, with Governor Stone, of Missouri. The first persons to greet Mrs. Bryan when she entered her box were Congressman Benton McMillin, of Tennessee, and Senator Blanchard, of Louisiana.

For five minutes the multitude in the Garden gave way to tumultuous applause as Bryan bowed again and again to the shouting crowd, taking his seat time after time, believing the uproar was over, only to be called again to the front to receive the ovation.

Chairman Jones opened the meeting by introducing Elliott Danforth as Chairman. Mr. Danforth made a brief speech and presented Governor Stone, Chairman of the Notification Committee, who delivered the formal notification speech. When Governor Stone concluded the assemblage broke into cheering. Chairman Danforth then in a few words introduced Mr. Bryan. At the mention of the name the applause was deafening and the stamping of enthusiastic feet was like the sound of muffled thunder. Men rose to their feet, waving their hats, handkerchiefs and their arms. The sound rose and fell in great waves. When Mr. Bryan stepped forward the sound took a stronger note and the assemblage went into a frenzy of approbation. It was fully ten minutes before the uproar ceased.

When the audience was tired out, and Bryan was able to make the words "Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee" heard, a hush fell upon the great assembly. Bryan's voice was so low when he began his address that the audience feared that the rumor that the muscles of his throat had become relaxed was true, but he had scarcely spoken a hundred words when the tones rang out over the Garden. It cannot be denied that the audience was disappointed by the circumstance that Bryan read his speech. Nevertheless he was listened to with the deepest attention, and the salient points of the speech were received with applause. Bryan's voice continued clear and penetrating throughout his address, reaching every corner of the hall. He held his manuscript in the left hand, and with his right turned over page after page, his resonant voice sounding clear and distinct from end to end of the Garden.

Mr. Bryan spoke in part as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens: I shall at a future day and in a formal letter accept the nomination which is now tendered by the Notification Committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged, but relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party.

We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent; no invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breath from the course marked out by the National Convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago Convention, assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety, and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being, to represent, not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes both of social order and National honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are stanch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of Government favoritism---they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition—it is the highest indorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the Government administered without fear or favor.

It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the Government should not only avoid wrongdoing, but that it should also prevent wrongdoing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others.

The commandment, "Thou shall not steal," thundered from Sinai and reiterated in the legislation of all Nations, is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as the small, to the strong as well as the weak, to the corporate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No Government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation, and not by those who enjoy its benefits.

After defending the plank in the platform which refers to the United States Supreme Court, he continued:

Now, let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No National party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties—have not only declared for bemetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign Nations can be obtained.

Those who represent the minority sentiment in the Chicago Convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action on the ground that, in their judgment, it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed." When they assert that the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism, they condemn monometallism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money owning and the money changing classes and it cannot stand for one day in any Nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism. Between bimetallism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading Nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized Nations?

If they are in fact desirous of securing bimetallism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed $1000 is still compelled to pay $1000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollars with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he not a just complaint against the gold standard?

The wage-earners have been injured by a gold standard and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all, the leading labor organizations and presented to Congress. Wage-earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising; it also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry.

Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policy holders know that, since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders.

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantage of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain, because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets; and they still further know that, if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. These business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell, and, if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptcy.

Those who hold, as a permanent investment, the stock of railroads and of other enterprises—I do not include those who speculate in stock or use stock holdings as a means of obtaining an inside advantage in construction contracts—are injured by a gold standard. The rising dollar destroys the carping power of these enterprises without reducing their liabilities, and, as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied, the stockholders must bear the burden of hard times.

Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries.

Official salaries, except the salaries of those who hold office for life, must, in the long run, be adjusted to the conditions of those who pay taxes, and if the present financial policy continues we must expect the contest between the taxpayer and the taxeater to increase in bitterness.

The professional classes—in the main—derive their support from the producing classes, and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who create wealth.

It is not strange that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the Government in the hour of its extremity favor a financial policy which will keep the Government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy administered in behalf of all the people would make our Government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic.

Perhaps the most persistent misrepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in fifty-cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar, when melted, loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish a mint price for silver and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bimetallism silver bullion will be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

In conclusion Mr. Bryan said: Citizens of New York—I have traveled from the centre of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greeting from the people of the West and South, and assure you that their desire is not to destroy, but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and advise endurance of the ills you have. The advocates of free coinage believe that in striving to secure the immediate restoration of bimetallism they are laboring in your behalf as well as in their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth.

This great city is built upon the commerce of the Nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; those who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money-changers in supporting a financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must in the end discourage the creation of wealth.

I ask, I expect, your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure—a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold and her face turned toward the East, appealing for assistance to those who live beyond the sea—but this figure can never express your idea of this Nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city—a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions. It was the gracious gift of a sister republic and stands upon a pedestal which was built by the American people.

That figure—Liberty enlightening the world—is emblematic of the mission of our Nation among the Nations of the earth. With a Government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has for its object the uplifting of the human race.

When Bryan concluded, after speaking an hour and forty minutes, there was another demonstration, but it was brief, for the crowd, owing to the great heat, had shouted itself into a condition bordering on collapse. Governor Stone at the conclusion of the cheering, turned to Mr. Arthur Sewall, the Vice-Presidential candidate, and in a few words formally notified him of his nomination.

Mr. Sewall was received with great enthusiasm. It was some minutes before he could be heard, the entire audience cheering. He then, in a few well-chosen words, accepted the nomination.

Immediately Mr. Sewall ceased speaking the meeting was adjourned, and the outpouring to the streets began. Later Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall addressed an immense crowd from the balcony of the Hotel Bartholdi.

Didn't Use All the Money.

Governor Morrill's State Board of Charities, of Kansas, has turned back into the treasury the sum of $71,444.50, which has been saved out of the appropriations for charitable institutions for the last year.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Jones leads the Brooklyns in batting.

Brooklyn has not won a series this season.

Payne is now Brooklyn's winning pitcher.

Six players of the Pittsburg Club have a batting average of over .300.

Hard times have seriously effected baseball in the South and far West.

So far 241 players have taken part in the big League struggle this season.

Fred Pfeffer is putting up one of the fastest second base plays in the country.

Anson, of Chicago, has set his heart on beating Cleveland out of third place.

The New York Club has signed Pitcher Gettinger, of the Hagerstown (Md.) Club.

Burkett, of Cleveland, has dropped off somewhat in his batting, but still leads the League.

No third baseman has played prettier or more steady ball this year than Shindle, of the Brooklyns.

Dwyer, of Cincinnati, pitched three successive games in which not a run was scored off his delivery.

Nichols, of Boston, has pitched in thirty-four games this season, and still has a clean fielding record.

One or two more deals like the Beckley-Joyce deals will make the New Yorks a sure first division term.

The Louisvilles have lost twenty-five games by one run this season. Some justification for a hard luck story there.

President Robinson, of Cleveland, says that the League would be money in pocket if coaching were stopped altogether.

A hard liner from Beckley's bat injured Lachance, Brooklyn's first baseman, so that it is possible he will be unable to play again this season.

Cuppy's tactics in taking a chance on a batsman when the bases are clear is the secret of his success as a pitcher. The Cleveland pitcher sends the ball over the base, and if perchance a hit is made by the first man who faces him, he studies to fool the next batsman.

There are pitchers on whom the "rattling" process has no effect, but while the yelling is going on each player is compelled to act for himself, it being impossible to hear instructions from his captain or the men beside him. And many a play and game has been lost on this account.

One noticeable fact about the present championship race is the teams that now occupy the first six positions have done less "shaking up" among their players than those that are in the second division. Another fact is that very few of the new men secured at the first of the season have proved fast enough for the League.

Hamilton, of Boston, plays ball with a glove of his own make. It is a beauty. It is about one-half the size worn by the general run of players, and is nicely padded. The thumb is not separate from the body of the glove, but is tacked on with some stitches. Delehanty, Lange and two or three other fielders have gloves like it.

The New York Club intends to build upon the veteran line. They realized that out of twenty young players which they began to train during the last two years they got only three worth keeping, and those three were not up to the average National League requirement. Zearfoss, a catcher, is the only find that the club has made this year, and with Warner and Wilson there is little need for him.

CYCLING NOTES.

The best tonic for insomnia is a short spin on a bicycle in the evening.

Make a note in your pocket book of the number of your bicycle. It may be useful in case of theft.

In attempting to tighten up a worn nut, put a little resin on the jaws of the wrench; this will enable it to get a better hold.

It is now a misdemeanor in New York State to throw upon a public road tacks, glass or any sharp substance likely to injure the tires of bicycles.

Something just beginning to attract attention is the use of paper rims for bicycles. They are said to be better than wood and can be made cheaper.

The soldiers of the United States Army can thank General Miles for the arrangements he has made by which they can obtain wheels at low prices on easy terms of payment.

A prolific cause of accidents is ruts that have been covered over with loose earth, or sand, or dust. They are to be found on almost every road, and are not easily noticed unless a sharp lookout for them is kept.

The French bicycle manufacturers propose to test each wheel and mark upon it the weight of the rider which it will bear without injury. This is an excellent suggestion, and could be adopted with profit in the United States.

The demand for tandems, which was the great feature of this year's trade, apart from its initial briskness in general, was remarkably well sustained, the manufacturers report; only recently were some of the more fortunate makers fairly up with their orders. They think the double machine will be more popular than ever next year.

The sextuplette team of Syracuse, N. Y., has been practising for some time with their large machine. It is said that they recently beat the Empire State Express of the New York Central Railroad. It does not appear that the train was under full headway, however. The machine ran in a specially prepared track four feet wide, and is said to have finished four lengths ahead of the engine No. 999.

After three preliminary trials, E. E. Anderson wheeled a mile in one minute and three seconds over a plank path. He was paced by a locomotive pulling a coach and rode a wheel geared to 93. Anderson could have bettered this time a few seconds but he mistook the signals and slowed up a little too soon. The trial took place near Oldenburg, Ill., on the Bluff line. For a distance of two miles the road had been planked up between the tracks, and one mile marked off in the centre of this stretch with flags and torpedoes, the latter for the timers and to indicate to Anderson to go ahead fast and when to slow up.

LI HUNG CHANG ON BIMETALLISM

"It Can Be Settled Only by the Silver Using and Producing Countries."

Li Hung Chang, the Viceroy of China called at the Bank of England, London, and remained about an hour. In discussing the silver question with the officials of the bank he suggested that that institution might take the initiative in settling the bimetallic difficulty.

The question of bimetallism, he said, could be settled only by the silver using and producing countries, and therefore China, Japan and America must decide it. "If," he went on, "we are to work in unity with Japan, we must make a proposal for a fixed ratio. But we shall fail unless Europe approves. England could settle the question if she wished, but she has her own interests to protect."

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Shall We Have Another Chance?"

TEXT: "If the tree fall toward the south, or toward the north, in the place where the tree falleth, there it shall be." - Eccl. ii., 3.

There is a hovering hope in the minds of a vast multitude of people that there will be an opportunity in the next world of correcting the mistakes of this; that however complete a shipwreck we may make of our earthly life, it will be on a beach up which we may walk to a palace; that as a defendant may lose his case in a Circuit Court and appeal it and have it go up to the Supreme Court or Court of Chancery and all the costs thrown over on the other party, so a man may lose his case in this world, but in the higher jurisdiction of eternity have the decision of the earthly case set aside, all the costs remitted and the defendant be triumphant forever.

The object of my sermon is to show you that common sense declares with the text that such an expectation is chimerical. "If the tree fall toward the south, or toward the north, in the place where the tree falleth, there it shall be." There are those who say that if the impenitent and unfortunate man enters the next world and sees the disaster, as a result of that disaster he will turn, the distress the cause of his reformation; but we have ten thousand instances all around about us of people who have done wrong and disaster suddenly came upon them—did the disaster heal them? No, they went on. There is a man flung of dissipations. The doctor says to him: "Now, my friend, if you don't stop drinking and don't stop this fast life you are living, you will die." The patient thanks the physician for his warning and gets better; he begins to sit up, begins to walk around the room, begins to go to business and takes the same round of grog shops where he got his morning dram and his evening dram and the drams between. Down again. Same doctor. Same physical anguish. Same medical warning. But now the sickness is more protracted, the liver more obstinate, the stomach more irritable, the digestive organs more rebellious. But still, under medical skill, he gets better, goes forth, commits the same sacrilege against his physical health. Sometimes he wakes up to see what he is doing, and he realizes he is destroying his family and that his life is a perpetual perjury against his marriage vows, and that that broken-hearted woman is so different from the roseate wife he married that her old schoolmates do not recognize her on the street, and that his sons are going out in life under the taunt of a father's drunkenness, and that his daughters are going out in life under the scarification of a disreputable ancestry. His nerves are all a jangle. From crown of head to sole of foot he is one aching, rasping, crucifying, damning torture. Where is he? He is in hell on earth. Does it stop him? Ah! no. After awhile delirium tremens pours out upon his pillow a whole jungle of hissing reptiles. His screams horrify the neighbors as he dashes out of bed crying, "Take these things off of me!" He is drinking down the comfort of his family, the education of his children, their prospects for this life and perhaps their prospects for the life to come. Pale and convalescent he sits up. Physician says to him, "Now, my good fellow, I am going to have a plain talk with you. If you ever have an attack of this kind again you will die. I can't save you, and all the doctors in creation can't save you." The patient gets up, starts out, goes the same round of dissipation and is down again; but this time medicines do not touch his case. Consultations of physicians say there is no hope. Death ends the scene. That process of inebriation and physical suffering and medical warning and dissolution is taking place within a stone's throw of where you sit and in every neighborhood of Christendom. Pain does not reform. Suffering does not cure. What is true in regard to one sin is true in regard to all sins, and yet men are expecting in the next life there will be opportunity for purgatorial regeneration.

Again, I wish you to further notice that another chance in another world means the ruin of this. Now, suppose a wicked man is assured that after a lifetime of wickedness he can fix it all right in the future? That would be the demoralization of society, that would be the demolition of the human race. There are now men who are kept on the limits of sin by their fear. The fear that if we are bad and unforgiven here it will not be well for us in the next existence, is the chief influence that keeps civilization from rushing back into semi-barbarism, and keeps semi-barbarism from rushing back into midnight savagery, and keeps midnight savagery from rushing back into extinction. Another chance in another world means the demolition of this world.

Furthermore, my friends—for I am preaching to myself as well as to you—we are on the same level, and though the platform is a little higher than the pew, it is only for convenience, and that we may the better speak to the people; we are all on the same platform, and I am talking to my soul while I talk to yours—my friends, why another chance in another world when we have declined so many chances in this? Suppose you spread a banquet and you invite a vast number of friends, and among others you send an invitation to a man who disregards it, or treats it in an obnoxious way. During twenty years you gave twenty banquets, a banquet a year, and you invite your friends, and every time you invite this man, who disregards your invitation or sends back some indignity. After a while you move into a larger house and amid more luxurious surroundings, and you invite your friends, but you do not invite that man to whom twenty times you sent an invitation to the smaller house. Are you to blame? You would only make yourself absurd before God and man to send that man another invitation. For twenty years he has been declining your offers and sending insult for your kindness and courtesy, and can he blame you? Can he come up to your house on the night of the banquet? Looking up and seeing it is a finer house will he have any right to say: "Let me in. I have declined all those other offers, but this is a larger house, a more luxuriant abode. Let me in. Give me another chance."

God has spread a banquet of His grace before us. For three hundred and sixty-five days of every year, since we knew the difference between our right hand and our left, He has invited us by His Providence and by His Spirit. Suppose we decline all these offers of kindness. Now the banquet is spread in a large place, in the heavenly palace. Invitations are sent out, but no invitation is sent to us. Why? Because we declined all those other banquets. Will God be to blame? Will we have any right to rap on the door of heaven and say: "I ought not to be shut out of this place: give me another chance?" Twelve gates of salvation standing wide for free admission all our life and then when the twelve gates close we rush on the bosses of Jehovah's buckler, saying: "Give me another chance." A ship is to sail for Hamburg. You want to go to Germany by that line. You see the advertisement of the steamer's sailing. You see it for two weeks. You see it in the morning papers and you see it in the evening papers; you see it placarded on the walls. Circulars are thrown into your office telling you all about that steamer. One day you come down on the wharf and the steamer has swung out into the stream. You say: "Oh, that isn't fair. Come back, swing up again to the docks. Throw the planks ashore that I may come on board. It isn't fair. I want to go to Germany by that steamer. Give me another chance." Here is a magnificent offer for heaven. It has been anchored within our sight year after year, and all the benign voices of earth and heaven have urged us to go on board, since it may sail at any moment.

Suppose we let that opportunity sail away, and then we look out and say: "Send back that opportunity; I want to take it; it isn't treating me fairly. Give me another chance." Why, my brother, you might as well go out and stand on the Highlands at the Navesink three days after the Majestic has gone out, and shout: "Captain, come back; I want to go to Liverpool on the Majestic. Come back over the sea and through the Narrows and up to the docks. Give me another chance." You might as well do that as, after the last opportunity of heaven has sped away, try to get it back again. Just think of it! It came on me yesterday in my study with overwhelming impressiveness. Just think of it. All heaven offered us as a gratuity for a whole lifetime, and yet we wanting to rush against God, saying: "Give me another chance!" There ought to be, there will be, no such thing as posthumous opportunity.

You see common-sense agrees with my text in saying that "if the tree fall toward the south, or toward the north, in the place where the tree falleth, there it shall be." You see this idea lifts this world from an unimportant way-station to a platform of stupendous issues, and makes all eternity whirl around this hour. Oh, my soul! my soul! Only one trial, and all the preparation for that trial to be made in this world, or never made at all. Oh, my soul! my soul! You see this piles up all the emphasis and all the climaxes and all the destinies into this life. No other chance. Oh, how that intensifies the value and the importance of this chance.

Alexander and his army used to come around a city and they would kindle a great light, with the understanding that as long as that light was burning the city might surrender, and all would be well, but if they let that light go out, then the battering rams would swing against the walls and there would come disaster and demolition. Oh, my friends, all you and I need to do to prepare for eternal safety is just to surrender to the King and Conqueror, Christ. Surrender hearts, surrender life, surrender everything. The great light keeps burning, light kindled by the wood of the cross, light flaming up against the dark night of our sin and sorrow. Oh, let us surrender before the light goes out, and with it our last opportunity of making our peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ. Oh, my brother, talk about another chance; this is the supernal chance. In the time of Edward II., at the battle of Musselburgh, a private soldier saw the Earl of Huntley had lost his helmet. The private soldier took off his helmet and went up to the Earl of Huntley and put the helmet on his head. Now, the head of the private soldier uncovered, he was soon slain, while his commander rode in safety through and out of the battle. But it is different in our case. Instead of a private offering a helmet to an earl, it is the King of heaven and earth offering a crown to an unworthy subject, the King dying that we might live! Oh, tell it to the points of the compass, tell it to day and night, tell it to earth and heaven, tell it to all the centuries and all the millenniums that God has given us a magnificent chance in this world and that we need no other chance in another!

A dream. I am in the burnisher judgment hall on the last day. The great white throne is lifted, but the Judge has not yet taken it. While we are waiting for His arrival I hear the immortals in conversation. "What are you waiting for?" says a soul that went up from Madagascar to a soul that went up from America. The latter responds: "I was in America forty years ago, and I heard the gospel preached, and I had plenty of Bibles in my house, and from the time that I knelt at my mother's knee in prayer until my last hour, I had great opportunities; but I did not improve them, and I am here to-day waiting for another chance. "Strange, strange," says the soul just come up from Madagascar. "Strange; why, I never heard the gospel call but once in all my life, and I accepted it, and I don't want another chance." "What are you waiting for?" says one who on earth had very feeble intellect to one who had great brain and whose voice was silvery, and who had scepters of power. The latter replied: "I had great power on earth. I must admit, and I mastered languages and I mastered libraries, and colleges conferred upon me learned titles, and my name was a synonym for eloquence and power; but somehow I neglected the matters of my soul and I must confess to you I am here to-day waiting for another chance." Now, the ground trembles with the advancing chariot. The great folding doors of the burnished hall of judgment are thrown open. "Stand back," cry the ushers, "and let the Judge of quick and dead pass through." He takes the throne. He looks off upon the throngs of nations come to the last judgment, come to the only judgment, and one flash from the throne reveals each man's history to himself, and reveals it to all the others. And then the Judge says: "Divide!" and the burnished walls echo it, "Divide!" and the guides angelic answer, "Divide!" and the immortals are rushing this way and that, until there if an aisle between them, a great aisle; and then a vacuum, widening and widening, until the Judge looks to one side of that vacuum, and addresses the throne and says: "Let him that is righteous be righteous still, and let him that is holy be holy still." And then, turning to the throng on the other side of the vacuum, He says; "Let him that is unjust be unjust still, and let him that is filthy be filthy still." And then He stretches out both hands, one toward the throng on each side the vacuum, and says: "If the tree fall toward the south, or toward the north, in the place where the tree falleth, there it shall be!" And then I hear something jar with a great sound. It is the closing of the Book of Judgment. The Judge ascends the stairs behind the throne. The Hall of the last Assize is cleared and shut. The High Court of Eternity adjourned forever.

NO MORE GOLD FOR SILVER.

San Francisco Sub-Treasury Stops an Old Practice There.

The United States Treasury Department has received no information about the alleged refusal of the Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco to exchange gold for silver certificates. This is a practice that he has followed for years, and is peculiar alone to the San Francisco Sub-Treasury.

On the Pacific Coast nearly all the money in circulation is gold and silver coin, but little paper money being used. For the convenience of bankers and others who desired to make shipments of money to the East, a practice had grown up at San Francisco of exchanging silver certificates for gold.

Recently the Sub-Treasury's stock of gold has been reduced, and for this reason, it is presumed, the practice of making all money interchangable has been stopped.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Illinois has 35,000 coal miners.

Europe employs 63,000 locomotives.

There are 5000 union brass molders.

Chicago has a tunnel miners' union.

London has 24,000 domestic servants.

Kansas City is to have a labor temple.

Germany has 236,000 trades unionists.

Cleveland (Ohio) has 17,000 unionists.

Sailors will hold an international convention at London. Universal strike contemplated.

A London firm shares profits and gives girl employes $460 when they leave to get married.

The International Ironmolders' Union has increased its membership 10,000 within the last year.

Employed in the various coal mines of Pennsylvania there are no less than a hundred thousand laboring men.

A company has been organized in Chicago to insure the payment of salaries and wages to the employes of firms and corporations.

The mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts of street railway men have formed a National union and will hold a convention next year in Toledo, Ohio.

When 40,000 textile workers at St. Petersburg, Russia, recently struck for back pay the Czar provided his troops with wire whips with which to flog the strikers.

The manufacture of binding twine was begun in the Minnesota State Prison three years ago, and it now supplies nearly all the twine used in the State at a margin of about a half cent above cost.

A County Antrim (Ireland) jury awarded damages to a butcher whose place was boycotted by unionists. The latter threatened to call out its men in a place if the proprietor bought meat of the plaintiff.

The Brooklyn Journeymen Tailors' Protective Union has decided against the proposition to establish a death benefit fund, and a motion to strike from the constitution the clause prohibiting political and religious discussions at the union meetings was rejected.

San Francisco union painters desire several changes made in State laws to protect life and limb and regulate the sanitation of houses. All State work they desire to be done by the day instead of on contracts, which give contractors an opportunity to overwork and underpay their men.

The New York Car Wheel Works of Buffalo, N. Y., has established a branch of its works in Budapest, Austria-Hungary, and the making of wheels on the "Griffin system" has already commenced. The plant employs at present 150 men, and it is expected to increase the number at an early date.

The funeral of a workingman in Japan costs eighty-three cents, unless the family wishes to have it especially fine, when it will cost as much as $1.25. The price of a coffin is twenty cents, and the rate for cremation is from forty to seventy-five cents. Refreshments figure up from eleven to twenty-five cents.

More than half the coke ovens in the Connellsville (Penn.) region have been banked indefinitely, throwing 10,000 men out of employment. The indications are that many more will be added to the idle list. The shutdown is due to the falling off in orders from the furnace companies, which are closing out owing to the unsettled condition of business.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

John D. Rockefeller has $180,00 ,000.

At the present time the Princess of Wales's holdings of pearls cannot be worth less than $50,000.

Mrs. Garfield's income is $21,000—$16,000 from the fund raised by Cyrus W. Field and $5000 from Congress.

Senator Turpie, of Indiana, it has been discovered, was but recently naturalized, although he has lived in this country for nearly seventy years.

Senora Guadaloupe Santa Ana de Castro, of the City of Mexico, daughter of President Santa Ana, who led the Mexican armies in war with the United States, is dead.

Secretary Carlisle appeared on the street in Washington the other day in a silvery gray beaver, gray trousers, gray frock coat and he carried an umbrella of a silvery gray color.

From Budapest comes the announcement that a daughter of John Wanamaker, the well-known millionaire of Philadelphia, is to marry Count Felix Haroncourt, a wealthy noble.

John H. Brown, of Santa Cruz, Cal., saw the first American flag raised in San Francisco. It was floated in May, 1846, by Captain Watson and some other officers of the United States warship Portsmouth.

The late Sir Augustus Harris, of London, had twenty theaters going at one time. It was estimated that he had—either directly or in copartnership with others—something like 20,000 men, women and children employed.

If Queen Victoria lives until the 23d of September next she will have reigned longer than any previous ruler of England. In view of the fact the Government has been approached with a view of making the above date a National holiday for this year.

Walter L. Campbell, the Democratic nominee for Probate Judge of Mahoning County, Ohio, is totally blind, and has been so since his boyhood, when his eyes were destroyed by sand thrown into them by a playmate. He is said to be an eloquent orator, an accomplished lawyer and a fine musician. He was once a newspaperman.

Hubert Herkomer recently related how he painted Wagner's portrait. The composer was so averse to sitting that Mr. Herkomer finally decided to paint him from memory. Wagner saw the sketch and was so much pleased that henceforth he consented to sit as long as the artist chose. This portrait is now in the possession of Wagner's widow.

Tomaso Salvini recently wrote to a manager who tried to induce him to go on the stage again, that apart from the difficulty of getting together a good company for such a repertory as he desired, he was prevented from complying with his request by the desire to keep his fame untarnished by an appearance on the stage after his powers had declined.

WILL PAY GOLD FOR GOLD.

San Francisco Savings Union Issues a Circular.

The San Francisco Savings Union has issued a circular to depositors in which it declares that in the event of a depreciation of legal tender as the result of the passage of a free coinage of silver law, depositors of gold coin will be paid in like coin at its full value, irrespective of the market conditions of legal tender.

On the other hand, the Savings Union will expect that contracts made with it for the repayment of loans will be paid in the kind of coin specified, which is in every instance gold.

This has always been the policy of the banks in California, and it will probably so continue.

Our I's and Other Eyes.

Our I's are just as strong as they were fifty years ago, when we have cause to use them. But we have less and less cause to praise ourselves, since others do the praising, and we are more than willing for you to see us through other eyes. This is how we look to S. F. Boyce, wholesale and retail druggist, Duluth, Minn., who after a quarter of a century of observation writes:

"I have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla for more than 25 years, both at wholesale and retail, and have never heard anything but words of praise from my customers; not a single complaint has ever reached me. I believe Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be the best blood purifier that has been introduced to the general public." This, from a man who has sold thousands of dozens of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is strong testimony. But it only echoes popular sentiment the world over, which has **"Nothing but words of praise for Ayer's Sarsaparilla."**

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It kills doubts and cures doubters.
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Use of Paper in Japan.

The lower classes of the Japanese employ hardly any other material than paper for their clothing. Where wages are from five to ten cents a day cloth is an impossible extravagance.

The Japanese employ paper in ever so many ways that are unknown to Americans or Europeans. The sort of cloth they use for clothing is obtained from the inner bark of three different kinds of plants. One is the Wickstromia canescens, another the Edworthia papyrifera. The bark of these plants is remarkable for the length and strength of its fibers.

The Japanese immerse it in a current of water for several days. Then they bind it in small bundles and bleach it in the sun. Next, they boil it in kettles, after which they beat it with sticks into a fibrous mass and drain it on nets of bamboo. Finally they put the stuff in a vat with an extract of rice for a sizing to give it a glutinous quality.

Having thus obtained a material for paper, the Japanese follow the familiar processes, but in a primitive way. As a result, they get sheets of substance which may be utilized for all sorts of purposes.

It is rumored that the cost of the banquet at which the Honorable Artillery Company of Boston entertained the Prince of Wales and five hundred other guests in London the other night was $70,000.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

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I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—Mrs. E. C. MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1894.

St. Vitus' Dance. One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N. Y.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

A Homemade Wagon.

"Talking about pluck and inventive genius," said C. E. Hooper, of Raleigh, N. C., at the National, "reminds me of a young fellow who settled near Tarboro in my State. He did not have a dollar when he went to the county. He tried to obtain a position as school teacher, but failed. Something had to be done, and he rented a small farm, and then borrowed a plow, obtained credit for a yoke of oxen, but could not get a wagon. This he made, and it was the most remarkable vehicle ever in North Carolina. He sawed down a large tree, four disks off the larger end made the wheels, the log split in two formed the bed, and the cross bars and tongue he made from the boughs of the tree. With an axe an da wedge, his only tools, he constructed the wagon, and it was not long before he owned his farm. The wagon is still good; it will outwear any of those manufactured by wagon wagon makers, for the rough mountain country."

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—AND—
All Disorders of the LIVER.

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A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all of the above-named disorders.

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NYNU—34

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EVERY FARMER IN THE NORTH
CAN MAKE MORE MONEY IN THE MIDDLE SOUTH.

He can make twice as much. He can sell his Northern farm and get twice as many acres for his money down here. We sell improved farms for **$8 to $20 an acre.** Plenty of railroads—four of them No droughts. Neither too hot nor too cold—climate just right. Northern farmers are coming every week. If you are interested write for **FREE** pamphlet and ask all the questions you want to. It is a pleasure to us to answer them.

SOUTHERN HOMESEEKERS' LAND COMPANY, Somerville, Tenn.

"East, West, Home is Best," if Kept Clean with

SAPOLIO

HONESTY AND DISHONESTY.

Not Reform but Revolution That Is Offered by the Bryan Men.

Mr. Hamlin, assistant secretary of the treasury, is a Democrat of many years standing. When such men as Mr. Hamilton declare that no political issue is involved in the coming election they must be listened to with respect. "The question to be decided," says the assistant secretary, "is far deeper and more vital. Every loyal citizenshould ally himself against the forces which controlled the Chicago convention. Henceforth there should be no Republican, no Democrat, but a union of loyal citizens against the combined forces of repudiation and disorder."

Party lines are more or less obliterated. There will be a great bolt from the Democratic ranks. Such silver Republicans as follow the leadership of Senator Teller will desert the Republican party. It is not a question of McKinley and Bryan. It is no longer a simple controversy between protection and free trade, for the Democratic party has abandoned its free trade position. The one great issue is: Shall we have free silver and place in the White House a man devoted to the teachings and self respect among the other nations of the globe? McKinley is leading the forces of national integrity.

Bryan is at the head of those who would repudiate. disrupt, tear down and destroy the property of the rich and the poor alike. It is not an assault upon the rich man. Capital and labor are not involved. It is the raid of communists upon every man with a dollar in his pocket, whether he belongs to the wealthy classes or to those who earn wages by the day. It is an attack upon the laborer, upon the farmer, upon the man who works in the mills. It robs him of his just stipend. It leaves him plundered and his home destroyed.

This is the great issue that is at stake. It is not a question of Republicanism or of Democracy. There will be time enough to talk about party principles after this election is over. Under the one banner must assemble all who believe in prosperity, honesty and integrity. Under the other banner must fight those who would revolutionize and seek personal profit from those who would suffer.

It is not reform, but revolution, that is offered us by Mr. Bryan and and his followers. There is no getting away from this. It is not a political issue. It is honesty against dishonesty, and there is no other name for it.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad for Mount Gretna Farmers' Encampment.

From August 17 to 21, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, for the above occasion, round-trip tickets to Mount Gretna and return *at rate of one fare for round trip*, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr, on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division. These tickets will be valid for return passage until August 21, inclusive.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents. 8-5-3t.

About Money.

Since the financial question is uppermost and bids fair to remain so until after the 3d of November, at least, some historical facts in connection with the subject outside of the record of the demonetization of silver may not be out of place.

Prior to 700 B. C. there were no true coins, but ingots or buttons of gold and silver were weighed at every mercantile transaction. The Lydians of Asia Minor are credited with having been the first to cast and stamp with an official device small oval ingots of definite fixed weight, an invention strangely delayed, but of inestimable importance to industry and commerce. A coin has been described as "a piece of metal of fixed weight, stamped by authority of government, and employed as a medium of exchange." Medals, though struck by authority, are only historical records and have no currency value.

The bright, far-flashing intellect of Greece saw the import of the Lydian invention and adopted it quickly, and every Greek State, nearly every city, island, and colony, established a mint, generally at some one of the great temples, for all early coin types are religious in character. They bear symbols of some god, as a pledge fo good faith. The offerings, tithes, and rents of the worshippers were coined and circulated as money. Temples thus became both mints and banks. Our word "money" is said to have been derived from the Roman shrine of Juno "Moneta," the earliest Latin mint.

The first shape of these early coins was that of an enlarged coffeeberry, punched on the rounded side with official letters, or sinkings, as they are called.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

NOTICE.

The Treasurer of Huntingdon county or his deputy will attend at the time and places specified in the following list for the purpose of collecting State, County and Dog taxes for the year 1896:

Wednesday, Aug. 19, Brady township at Mill Creek from 12.30 p. m. until 6 p. m.

Thursday, Aug. 20, Marklesburg and part of Penn and Lincoln townships at Marklesburg station from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

Friday, Aug. 21, part of Morris township at Waterstreet forenoon; Alexandria and Porter township at Alexandria, afternoon until 6 o'clock.

Saturday, Aug. 22, Juniata township at Treasurer's office.

Monday, Aug, 24, Smithfield township at Treasurer's office.

Tuesday, Aug. 25, Franklin township at Franklinville from 8 a. m. until 12 noon.

Tuesday evening, Aug. 25, and Wednesday, Aug. 26, Warriorsmark township at Warriorsmark.

Thursday, Aug. 27, Logan township at Petersburg.

Friday, Aug. 28, Mount Union and part of Shirley township at Mount Union from 9 a. m. until 5 p. m.

Saturday, Aug. 29, Shirleysburg and part of Shirley township at Shirleysburg from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m.

Tuesday, Sept. 1, Mapleton and part of Union township at Mapleton from 9 a. m. until 7 p. m.

Wednesday, Sept. 2, Henderson township at Union Church from 9 a. m. until 11 a. m.

Thursday, Sept. 3, Huntingdon 1st ward at Treasurer's office.

Friday, Sept. 4, Huntingdon 2d ward at Treasurer's office.

Saturday, Sept. 5, Huntingdon 3d Ward at Treasurer's office.

Monday, Sept 7, Huntingdon 4th ward, at Treasurer's office.

All taxable persons who pay their taxes to the Treasurer on or before September 15, 1896, will be allowed a reduction of 5 per cent.

The taxes levied for the year 1896 are based on 10 mills tax for current expenses of county, and 4 mills tax for payment of county debt; total, 14 mills.

GEO. M. GREEN,
County Treasurer.

Huntingdon, Pa., June 22, 1896.

Undoubtedly

the choicest, best selected, and most moderate priced assortment of

Dry Goods

are those found on our counters to-day. Particularly attractive are the new cotton goods, such as Dimities, Lawns, Dotted Swiss, India Linen, Satteens, Crepons, Seersuckers and Ginghams; also the nicest line of Prints we have ever had.

Wall Paper

We have a very large line of handsome patterns (no old stock. Prices are very low. We want you to see this line before purchasing elsewhere.

Brushes

Yes, you are going to clean house and will want scrub and wall brushes. We have an excellent assortment; also good white stone lime.

Groceries

Hungry? Want something to eat? We are headquarters for groceries. Our white fish are nice and fat. New goods arriving almost every day. We endeavor to please our customers. We ask for a share of your trade.

J. O. HEATON,

Cassville, - - Penn'a.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. W. SWOPE
—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention. Collections made and immediate returns given. Legal writing promptly executed.

☞Office on Main street.

DR. W. J. CAMPBELL,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Diseases of women and children a specialty. I am prepared at all times for country practice.

☞Office on Main street, opposite depot.

JOHN C. GARRETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PENN'A.

All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Special attention will be given to collections. 8-18-95.

S. P. STUBBS,
—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public.
W. H. & J. S. WOODS,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. R. SIMPSON,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE,
IN SOLID RELIABLE COMPANIES.
☞Call at office, or send for circulars.

J. G. SPANGLER, M. D.,
—PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,—

☞Office on Main Street, near Juniata House.

DO YOU WANT A HOME?

Good Chance,
Easy Payments.

The Rent Pays for the Property.

At $25.00 Cash, and $5.00 per month for 10 years, your choice of the three properties on Glendower way, or $20.00 down and $3.50 for property on Hill street. No interest charged. Title guaranteed. For further particulars call on or address

GEO. W. YOCUM,
Huntingdon, Pa.

I. N. SWOPE.
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Penn,a.

The place to buy Seasonable Goods at the right prices.

Sraw Goods

A special feature in our line is the elegant selection in the leading shapes and newest braids, e ceptionally light weights viz: Yeddo, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Manillas.

Ladies' Shirt Waists

We are adding a line of these goods in Dimities, Lawns, and in all the latest effects.

Dry Goods

We call your attention to our line of Serpentine Crepe, one of the most popular and satisfactory goods for mid-summer on the market, a full line of Challies, Lawns, Dimities, Satines, and Tassar Silk Prints, etc.

We are after your trade, and if a price and an up-to-date line of goods can interest you, we are bound to sell you.

J. L. HOUCK, Cassville, Pa.

Union National Bank
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier,
DIRECTORS.
J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.
Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

OUR BUSINESS DON'T NEED A TONIC

WE carry the finest and most varied stock of Merchandise in Mapleton, and believe in fair dealing between seller and buyer, which explains our success. If you need

Clothing and
Gents' Furnishing Goods

we have a new and complete line. If you want

Dry Goods,
Satines,
Wool Challies,
White Goods, Etc.,

we have them, and very cheap, too.

Our line of Hats is complete. Latest styles in

Men's Stiff Hats,
Soft Hats,
Straw Hats,

too, we have. Every one NEW —just came in.

SHOES, SHOES!

If you can't get the kind you want from us you can't get them in Mapleton.

Come and se.

JNO. G. GILLAM.
Mapleton Depot, - - - Penn'a.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTER , MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

We Are Ahead

When it comes to selling SHOES OF ALL KINDS; our prices are the lowest in this vicinity, and we give you good value for a little money, so we think

IT WILL PAY YOU

to examine our stock whether you intend to buy or not at present.

Men's Shoes $1.00 and Upwards,
Ladies' Shoes $1.00 and Upwards.

We also handle a full line of

General Merchandise,

for which we will take PRODUCE in exchange. We give you one advantage, we take produce same as cash for our goods.

A call from you will be greatly appreciated by,
Yours Truly
S. B. MYERS,
Opp. Opera House Huntingdon, Pa.

L isten to me for a moment,
Y ou will not regret it, I'm sure.
N o question, I think, is more urgent
N or pointed to us than, where we
S hall ttylish cheap footwear procure.

F irst of rll, we think of the style;
I ndeed that matter is quite plain,
N ot one but thinks it worth while
E 'n though it the pocket should drain.

S uch trouble you here will avoid.
H ear well and heed all that we say,
O ur price is low, our styles are good,
E ach bargain is certain to pay.

S tyle 's not the only thing we know
T hat here demands attention;
O ur comfort, too, must be preserved.
R est easy, that's by us conserved;
E ach fit is beyond contention.

P erhaps you think our tale is told,
E nough work for once we've done.
N ot so. If time and space allowed
N o plainer task than for anyone

S imply to prove why all should choose
T o go to Lynn's for fine cheap shoes.

The above drew first premium as per advertisement for best poetry on Lynn's popular shoe store.

OYSTERS!
OYSTERS!

If you want the BEST, either

TUB

or SHELL,

—CALL ON—

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn Street,

Huntingdon, - Pa.

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